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LAST EDITION

## WHY GERMANY TURNS BACK ON UNITED STATES

Viscount Grey Says She Dare Not Face Issue Brought About by America's Entry Into War  
— Allies United in Aim

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Viscount Grey, former Foreign Secretary, has contributed a preface to the statements on the war by President Wilson, which are issued in pamphlet form. He describes as the two great events which inspire him with confidence the Russian revolution, which though it may momentarily increase the Allies' task may yet make Russia more powerful in the war for freedom and more helpful in the making of peace than she could ever have been under the reactionary Government, and the entry of the United States.

He says it is now clear that no military or naval successes of the German forces in Europe could now secure a German peace. Germany cannot get peace and economic recovery, except on conditions that the United States may consider essential to their interests and to the future peace and freedom of the world. It is impossible to get round this fact, he says, and it is not surprising that Germany dare not face it and turns her back upon it, that she may not face it, for this is what the organized silence and contempt in Germany of the action of the United States really mean.

Americans, Viscount Grey says, have settled the paramount conviction that this terrible war is a desperate and critical struggle against something evil and intensely dangerous to moral law and international law and good faith, to everything that is essential, if the different nations are to live together in a world of equal freedom and friendship. Though the United States are not a party to the agreement binding the Allies, Viscount Grey says, this is of minor importance compared with the deep underlying identity of view, principle and feeling."

Viscount Grey also discusses the position of the German people and points out that all the great nations of Europe, except Germany, are now in form and in spirit and in fact democratic. Declaring that no written agreement is necessary to keep America and Great Britain in friendship, he says what is needed is that each should continually see in the utterances of representative men and in the writings of the press not eccentricities and fringe, but the real stuff of national feeling, not froth and eddies but the main deep current of public opinion in both countries.

Lord Grey concludes by emphasizing the necessity of not merely defeating the Prussian will to power but of devising something constructive, some moral change in international relations, of which he thinks the entry of the United States into the war is a guarantee.

## LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

Particularly heavy attacks in massed formation were delivered by the Germans yesterday against the British positions north of Ypres and east of Polygon Wood. These attacks were all broken up under fire. They were, however, three times renewed with the sole effect of occupying two small advance posts.

There has also been further fighting on the fringes of the Bainsizza Plateau, where in the last three days the Italians have taken 2019 prisoners.

In the Riga sector the Russians have advanced their lines some half mile, pushing back the Germans in the direction of Spital farms.

### Russian Forces Advance

PETROGRAD, Russia (Tuesday)—The Russian offensive in the Riga region advanced a mile against the Germans today, the war office announced. "In the Riga region, south of the railway from Kringenbergen to Spital, and in the Groundell sector, our vanguard advanced a mile," the statement declared.

### German Attacks Repulsed

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—French troops threw back with heavy losses to the enemy forces, two strong German attacks around Beaumont, today's official statement asserted. Around Craonne and on the right bank of the Meuse, the War Office reported an artillery duel.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—The German official statement issued on Monday follows:

Western War Theater—Front of Crown Prince Rupprecht: In Flanders the artillery fire on the coast and in the Ypres salient was intense from midday onward and was lively during the night.

British and French airmen, have recently wrought considerable material damage on Belgian territory by dropping

(Continued on page two, column two)

## SUGAR PRICES IN SAN FRANCISCO FALL

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Beet and cane sugar prices have dropped here from 8.20 to 7.25 cents a pound. Virtually every state of the Rocky Mountain is affected by the reduction, sugar company officials say.

Before the reduction retailers were charging \$1 for 12 pounds, and a short while before that sugar had been selling at 11 pounds for \$1.

## SUN YAT-SEN'S ARREST ORDERED

Setting Up of Military Government at Canton Causes Chinese Authorities to Act—Council to Draw Up Election Law

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PEKING, China (Sunday)—The Government has ordered the arrest of Sun Yat-Sen and others connected with him in view of the setting up of a military government at Canton.

The National Council has been convened to draw up a new election law, the election of Parliament to follow as soon as possible thereafter.

In some quarters it is expected that this will satisfy some of the moderate southern leaders, among whom is included Li Yung Ting, Inspector-General of Kwangtung and Kwangsi. It was Li Yung Ting who instigated the revolt of the garrison at Sining Pass, in Southern Hunan, regarding which there is considerable expectation of a peaceful solution.

Last Thursday it was announced that the garrison of the strategic pass of Sining had revolted from the central Government and declared its independence. The movement, it was stated, was brought about by the southern leaders who were thus indicating their opposition to the proposal to convoke the national council. The southern leaders favor the immediate election or reestablishment of the old Parliament.

## GERMANY'S POSITION REGARDING BELGIUM

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—Most German papers, except some Radical and Socialist organs, express satisfaction with the speeches of the Chancellor and the Foreign Secretary and with the fact that the Government has kept a free hand concerning peace terms. In some quarters there is a tendency to differentiate between the two and to represent Herr von Kuehlemann as standing by the Reichstag majority, while Dr. Michaelis does not, but the Vorwaerts considers such differentiation premature.

A great stage play is undoubtedly being enacted at the present moment, it writes, and the distribution of roles in it is not yet quite clear, but probably there is no real difference between the Chancellor and his Foreign Secretary. In any case, it adds, it must be said that the manner in which the peace negotiations are being prepared is not yet inspired by the new mentality of the peace of the future.

The Vorwaerts then expresses the opinion that the German Government intends to make a declaration concerning Belgium as soon as it thinks the right moment has arrived, that is as soon as it is clear from public discussion that the absence of a detailed statement concerning Belgium constitutes a real obstacle to peace negotiations. The Vorwaerts doubts the soundness of these tactics, and warns the Government to expect strong attacks if they fail.

## POLISH COUNCIL ADOPTS BUDGET

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—A Warsaw telegram states that the provisional Polish State Council has adopted the September budget and proposed the Archibishop of Warsaw, Mgr. Kalowski; Prince Zdzislaw Bemowski and Mr. Jostrowski as members of the Regency Council.

### KAISER MEETS AUSTRIAN RULER

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—A German official announcement made here today says that Emperor William on returning from Rumania met Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary at Dzieditz, Austria. The rulers expressed the greatest satisfaction at this meeting, which, the statement says, gave a new opportunity of maintaining the agreement in regard to political and military aims.

### BERLIN PAPER SUPPRESSED

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—The Berlin Deutsche Zeitung, which recently was suppressed for day, has again been suppressed, according to the Vossische Zeitung, for drawing personages of the supreme army command into the current political discussion.

### CASE ADVANCEMENT ASKED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Counsel for United States Shoe Machinery Company had moved to advance the case against it brought by the Government under the antitrust law and the Government has entered no objection.

## DIET IN FINLAND HOLDS A SITTING

Defies Order of Governor-General and Proceeds to Pass Bills—Prosecution of the President and Members Ordered

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

HELSINGFORS, Finland (Saturday)—The dissolved Diet met today on the summons of its President and in defiance of the order of the Governor-General of Finland. As a result, the Governor-General has ordered the prosecution of the President and the members of the Diet who forced their way into the chamber.

The Governor-General had ordered seals to be fixed on the doors of the Diet chamber, with a notice stating that the President of the dissolved Diet, having summoned the members of the Diet to meet that day for a continuation of the session he ordered, with the object of protecting the rights of the Finnish people, who were to elect their legal representatives in two days time, the seals to be fixed to show the illegality of the assembling of the Diet.

The President of the Diet, however, broke open the seals of the doors and some Socialists and Democratic deputies then proceeded to pass several bills dealing with the eight-hour day, the responsibility of the Finnish Senate to the Diet, the exercise of sovereign power by the Diet and Jewish rights. The sitting began at 12:45 and lasted for 90 minutes.

## BULGARIA'S PEACE STAND EXPLAINED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—A semiofficial Sofia telegram referring to reports of Bulgaria's desire to conclude peace states that the Bulgarian Minister at Washington has been instructed to declare that Bulgaria certainly desires peace but only in union with her allies, as indicated in her reply to the Pope.

Meanwhile, the Vossische Zeitung publishes an interview with Dr. Radoslavoff concerning the recent meeting between King Ferdinand and the Kaiser. The Bulgarian Premier said King Ferdinand expressed extreme satisfaction concerning the meeting and added that this meeting and another important event which was imminent, but must remain secret for the present, would again forcibly impress on the Entente the unity between the Central European Allies.

FRANCHISE REFORM BILL IN HUNGARY

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—A Budapest message states that Mr. Vazsonyi, the Minister, charged with the franchise reform measure, will introduce his bill during the autumn session.

It will provide for a secret ballot and one vote one value, while increasing the number of electoral districts and adding some 3,000,000 new voters, including some 300,000 women, to the register. These women will be war widows, women passing examinations, and women with independent businesses.

MR. LANSING TO BE ASKED FOR EVIDENCE

ALBANY, N. Y.—The Senate has adopted without a dissenting vote Senator Wellington's resolution asking Secretary of State Lansing for memoranda of the evidence in the possession of the Federal Government in support of the charge of disloyalty made against Justice Daniel F. Coffman of the Supreme Court.

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## PROHIBITIONIST PLANS TO BE DISCUSSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Prohibition National Committee is holding a meeting here at the party's headquarters today, to be followed the next two days by an endeavor to unite Prohibitionists, war Socialists, Progressives and single taxers into some sort of working agreement for mutual benefit. What the nature of the development may be is uncertain.

Virgil G. Hinshaw, chairman of the Prohibition National Committee, says that subjects coming up for discussion at this Chicago meeting will include the part which the party will take in congressional fights and the extent it will engage in dry campaigns in the states.

Representatives of 30 New England Yards Visit State and Federal Employment Offices as Well as Quincy Plant

Representatives of the 30 shipyards of New England attending the two-day conference in Boston with officials of the Emergency Fleet Corporation of the United States, on the problem of maintaining an adequate supply of labor for the yards, spent the morning visiting the state and federal employment offices in the city which are expected to assist in plans which the Government is working out to relieve the shortage of competent help. This afternoon they will visit the employment offices of the Fore River Ship Building Corporation at Quincy, Mass., in the company of Meyer Bloomfield, the head of the newly-created Department of Industrial Service of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, who since May has been advisor to the management of the Fore River yards on industrial and employment problems.

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It is to Mr. Bloomfield that the Government has turned over the task of assisting the shipbuilders of the country to attract, train, and hold the workers they need to build the ships which are to win the war, and he has already embarked on the undertaking.

The three most important things to be done, in Mr. Bloomfield's opinion, are to devise some effective system of cooperation of the various state and federal employment offices with the shipbuilders; to establish centralized employment departments, which he considers necessary as a foundation in building up and stabilizing a working force; and to provide a comprehensive method of training workers to become skilled operators after they have been taken on. In a way, Mr. Bloomfield's work will be simply an extension on a monumental scale of what he has been doing at the Fore River yard.

Mr. Bloomfield believes that employers in the United States have not begun to take full advantage of the resources of the state and federal employment offices, and that proper development and use of these agencies will go far to solve the problem of getting the right kind of workers. He would have a clearing house, under public control, to effect the required cooperation of these offices, and an advisory committee of employers, employees, social workers and educators to consider problems as they arise.

With such provision for finding and engaging the labor, the rest of the problem is transferred to the shipyards themselves, and it is here Mr. Bloomfield finds the need of centralized employment departments and the training of workers, in order to hold them.

VERDUN PRESENTED WITH BRITISH FLAG

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Monday)—The town of Verdun was on Saturday presented with the British flag sent by the Army Council in fulfillment of the promise by Mr. Lloyd George. General Sir John Cowan, quartermaster-general, performed the presentation ceremony in the reception hall of the Citadel of Verdun, the town being represented by Mr. Robin, Deputy Mayor, and by M. Proust, Police Commissary.

## DRAFT LAW CASES MAY BE ADVANCED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Solicitor-General Davis, on behalf of the Department of Justice has submitted a motion to advance eight cases involving the constitutionality of the Selective Draft Law.

The Government has also moved to dismiss its appeal in the Great Lakes towing case, involving an alleged wrong combination on the Great Lakes.

MR. LANSING TO BE ASKED FOR EVIDENCE

ALBANY, N. Y.—The Senate has adopted without a dissenting vote Senator Wellington's resolution asking Secretary of State Lansing for memoranda of the evidence in the possession of the Federal Government in support of the charge of disloyalty made against Justice Daniel F. Coffman of the Supreme Court.

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## SHIPMEN STUDY LABOR PROBLEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

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tated to attack the President himself in covered ways. The Peoples Counselor, published by the Peoples Council, one of the most notorious of the organized pro-German peace-at-any-price societies, recently was scattered broadcast over the country containing an attack upon Thomas F. Ryan of New York, setting forth the argument that Mr. Ryan controls all the money in the world and is therefore back of the war. The Counselor contained the following reference to the national candidates of 1912 and 1916:

"In 1912, Ryan's 'Progressive' Roosevelt was used to kill the political revolution which started in North Dakota, with La Follette at its head. At the same time, William G. McAdoo, head of the Hudson Tunnel Company, a Ryan corporation, engineered the Democratic convention at Baltimore. No sooner was the administration installed than Col. George Harvey, in the *North American Review*, pointed out that Col. E. M. House was assistant president. Colonel House had been attorney for the Ryan-McAdoo Hudson Tunnel Company. McAdoo himself became Secretary of the Treasury. John Skelton Williams, banker, of Richmond, Va., whom Ryan dominated through the tobacco trust and the street railways, became Controller of the Currency. A Senator from the Ryan State of Virginia and a Representative from the Ryan democracy of New York control the appropriation committees of Congress.

"Mr. Bernard M. Baruch has long been a Ryan broker. In the campaign of 1916, the voters were given their choice between a candidate surrounded by Ryan's men, McAdoo, Baruch and House, and a candidate whose political career, actually created by Ryan, had been spent in service to Ryan, and who was managed by William C. Wilcox, who as Public Service Commissioner had helped give the New York subways to Ryan."

## BOSTON NOW NEEDS \$11,000 FOR LIBRARIES

With less than \$11,000 of the \$50,000 pledged as Boston's quota of the \$1,000,000 war library fund to be subscribed, prospects of raising the entire amount within the next few days appear exceptionally bright according to William F. Kenney, chairman of the Boston War Library Council. A number of subscriptions are still to come in and these, it is expected, will swell the total considerably.

The campaign will continue until it has been definitely established that Boston has fulfilled its pledge and raised its share of the money for the establishment and maintenance of war libraries at the 32 cantonments of soldiers, sailors and airmen in the United States.

A summary of the war library campaign at Harvard University showed last night that Harvard men contributed \$1422 and 500 books. The books contributed included many French dictionaries and grammars. W. C. Lane, Harvard librarian, who is in charge of the fund, has made another appeal to the students for books.

## ICE CREAM MEN MEET IN BOSTON

With delegates in attendance from all parts of the United States and Canada, the seventeenth annual joint convention of the National Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers and the National Association of Ice Cream Supply Men will open this afternoon at the Copley-Plaza Hotel.

Major Curley will welcome the delegates, and following the president's address and reports of the secretary, treasurer and the various committees, the delegates to the convention will listen to an address by Prof. S. H. Ayers of the United States Department of Agriculture.

This morning the trade exhibit, which is in charge of the ice cream supply men at Horticultural Hall, opened with several hundred persons attending during the forenoon. The exhibit this year is the largest to be held by the association, having more than 80 exhibitors.

## TEXAS PROPOSES LABOR CONSCRIPTION

DALLAS, Tex.—Senator Dayton has introduced a bill, says an Austin dispatch to the News, providing for the assignment of men not regularly and continuously employed, to work in occupations carried on by the State, the counties of the State, the cities of the State or by private employers, whenever, because of a state of war, the Governor determines such assignments to be necessary for the protection and welfare of the United States and this State, and that the same can not be carried on as the protection and welfare of the people of the United States and this State shall require, without resort to this act.

## KING TELEGRAPH TO MESOPOTAMIAN FORCE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Tuesday)—King George has telegraphed to the General Officer Commanding in Mesopotamia, congratulating him and all the troops concerned in the capture of the Turkish forces at Ramadi. Appreciation is also expressed for skillful leadership as well as for the spirit and gallantry of all ranks.

**POSTAL SAVINGS GAIN**

Deposits of postal savings in the United States in August showed a gain of more than \$4,000,000, according to information given out by Postmaster Murray yesterday, bringing the total deposits up to over \$140,000,000, standing to the credit of 700,000 individual depositors. Ten offices made gains of over \$50,000 during August, the leader being New York, with a gain of \$718,595. Boston's gain was \$94,604.

## LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

ping bombs, claiming numerous victims among the civilian population.

Front of the German Crown Prince: Along the Aisne, northeast of Rheims, and in the Champagne the firing activity was revived, for the most part, in connection with reconnoitering engagements which resulted in our capturing prisoners. Before Verdun, the fighting activity remained within moderate limits.

Fourteen enemy airmen were shot down on Sunday.

**Eastern War Theater**—The situation is unchanged. In some isolated sectors local infantry engagements caused a temporary increase in the fire.

Macedonian front: There were no important events.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The official report issued on Monday says:

The enemy artillery has shown pronounced activity in the night time in the Neuport sector and east and north of Ypres.

Otherwise there is nothing to report.

The official communication from British headquarters last night follows:

At 5:30 o'clock this morning the enemy forces launched a powerful attack on a front of more than a mile against our new positions north of the Ypres-Menin Road and east of the Polygon Wood. The German infantry, advancing in three waves, suffered heavy casualties from our rifle fire and artillery barrage and were driven back in disorder. We followed up the retreating enemy troops and captured a few prisoners.

In the course of the next three hours our opponents twice renewed their attacks with strong forces on the same front, and again were repulsed at all points, except opposite the southeast corner of the Polygon Wood, where they succeeded in occupying two of our advanced posts.

The hostile artillery has shown some activity today in the neighborhood of Bullecourt and south and north of Lens.

During the month of September, we captured a total of 5296 German prisoners, including 146 officers. We also captured during the same month 11 guns, including three heavy pieces, 57 trench mortars and 377 machine guns.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The official statement issued on Monday reads:

There was artillery activity in the course of the night at various points on the Aisne front. An enemy surprise attack on our small posts in the region of Ailles resulted only in losses to our assailants.

In the Champagne our detachments penetrated the German lines north of Ville-sur-Tourbe and, after destroying the enemy shelters, returned with prisoners.

The War Office last night issued the following statement:

On the Aisne front there were quite lively artillery actions in the sectors of Laffaux and Ailles and in the region between the Miette and the Aisne. North of Bray on Laonnois one of our detachments, composed of an officer and 12 men, carried out a surprise attack on an enemy trench and brought back, without having suffered any losses, 13 prisoners.

On the right bank of the Meuse, after a violent bombardment, the Germans delivered an attack between the Bois le Chaume and Bezonvaux. A stubborn engagement ensued in our advanced elements, which the enemy troops had succeeded in entering, and ended to our advantage. Our line was completely reestablished, and we took about 15 prisoners.

Belgian communication: On Sept. 30 and Oct. 1 the regions around Rambouillet, Ootscapelle, Rougedame, Loo and Knocke have been exposed to the enemy fire; many of our advanced posts have been violently bombarded. We replied on Dixmude and Clermont and against numerous German organizations. Our artillery has bombarded enemy communications and cantonments in reprisal for numerous bombs thrown at different points on our rear zone.

The aviators have been very active during the course of the last two days, carrying out numerous missions of reconnaissance, chase and protection, in the course of which many combats were fought and also bombardments near Roodevele in reprisal for those of the enemy airmen against our cantonments.

Eastern theater, Sept. 30: Our artillery shelled enemy batteries at the Tcherna Bend and north of Monastir. Two reconnaissances which attempted to reach the Italian positions were repulsed.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau CHESTER, Pa.—Seven hotels and one bottling establishment within a radius of five miles of the aviation school at Essington, and in a great munition plant belt have been put out of business by the Government for the period of the war. While the hotels were not ordered closed, the bars of the establishments were shut up, which means that practically all of them will be compelled to suspend business. One of the places closed is the Riverside Hotel in Essington, owned by Commodore Charles Walber of the Riverside Yacht Club. The order puts the Baldwin Locomotive Works, the Westinghouse plant and a number of other factories engaged in government work in dry territory.

Western and Rumanian fronts: There were fusillades.

Caucasian front: There is nothing to report.

Aviation: In the region of Kovel, on Friday, our airmen dropped about 700 pounds of bombs on enemy camps. In the region of Buczac the giant airplanes of the Murometz type dropped about 200 pounds of bombs.

Our noncommissioned officer Spozhnikoff shot down an enemy machine west of Radatz.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Tuesday)—The official statement issued on Monday reads:

On the Bainsizza Plateau the enemy forces renewed their attacks on the positions recently occupied by us. They were everywhere completely repulsed.

The number of prisoners taken in the offensive action of the last three days is 2019, including 63 officers.

On the Carso, there was lively patrol activity.

In the Val du Fumo Adamello, enemy parties attempting to reach our positions between Passo della Porta and Forcella Rosco Pass, were repulsed and pursued by our patrols, who captured a large quantity of ammunition and explosives.

During Saturday night hostile aircraft dropped bombs on Palmanova, Aquileia, Monfalcone and other localities on the lower Isonzo without doing material damage. One woman was killed.

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Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The official version of Sunday night's raid says:

Our airmen again dropped bombs upon military buildings and warehouses in inner London. Numerous fires showed that this attack was particularly effective. Other airplanes successfully attacked Margate and Dover.

All our machines returned unharmed.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—In Sunday night's air raid the casualties in all districts totaled nine killed and 42 injured. Of these only two persons were killed in London, according to this afternoon's communiqué, and material damage was not great. One enemy machine, the communiqué says, was destroyed.

By way of informing the representatives of the shipyards of what they may expect to be called upon to do, in making provision for the school work to be inaugurated, Mr. McNary had several men acquainted with the work done at the Fore River yards address the conference. Joseph Larkin, employment manager of the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation, told of the activities of his department, and the measures adopted to train workmen. In concluding, he said: "With all this national propaganda, we are going to get better men, and if they can be assured the demand is going to last twenty years. I don't think we will have any trouble with labor."

Others who told of the methods employed in training workmen, while they engaged in productive work, were E. A. Winters, of the steel department of the Fore River yards; E. P. Barrows, head of the woodworking department of the Quincy School, who started the shop at Fore River; and O. H. Tomlin, practical shipfitter and instructor.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Monday)—The Eclair publishes a letter from Cardinal Gasparri, the papal secretary of state, to Bishop de Gibergues of Valence concerning the reception accorded the papal peace note, in which the papal secretary expresses the satisfaction of Pope Benedict at the sentiments of the Roman Catholic clergy of France, which the letter says, "are all the more agreeable to His Holiness than the contrary attitude of the French press in general is inexplicable."

If there are nations especially favored in the papal note they are France and Belgium.

The letter, which is dated Sept. 10, remarks that France certainly cannot take exception to the first two points of the papal note concerning disarmament and obligatory arbitration, and continues:

"As to the damages to be replaced and the outlays for the war, the Holy Father proposes in the third place, as a general principle, reciprocal remission."

He adds, however, that if in any case particular reasons are opposed to that view, which is verified in the case of Belgium, they can be weighed with justice and equity."

The letter then refers to the statement of M. Ribot, former Premier, that he is in accord with the Provisional Government of Russia, admitting that in eventual peace negotiations war indemnities should not be claimed, but reserving for France the right to require reparation for damages caused by "the malevolence of military commanders outside the necessities of war."

The letter adds: "all the more agreeable to His Holiness than the contrary attitude of the French press in general is inexplicable."

Root crops, such as carrots, parsnips, brought farmers lower prices to-day, with carrots bringing an average of \$1.25 and parsnips \$1.75 per bushel. A few sold at high prices.

Farmers reporting, 165. Loads 169.

Produce delivered and prices received by farmers: Apples, No. 1, 1337 bu (32 qts), \$1.25@1.75, retail 10 to 15c; beans, green, 118 bu (32 qts), \$1.50@2.50, retail, 8 and 12c; beans, wax, 17 bu (32 qts), \$2@2.50, retail, 10c qt; beans, shell, 127 bu (32 qts), \$1.75@2.50, retail, 10c qt; beans, 148 boxes (18 bunches), 40@50c, retail, 5c bunch; beets, cut, 77 bu, \$5@\$1. retail, 4c lb; carrots, bunch, 76 boxes (24 bunches), 60@75c, retail, 6c bunch; carrots, cut, 322 bu, \$1.25@1.50, retail, 5c lb; cabbage, white, 362 bu (80-90 lbs), 65@75c, retail, 2c lb; corn, white, 525 boxes (5 dz), 75c@1.25, retail, 35c dz.

Cucumbers, No. 1, 27 bx (5-6 doz), \$5@5.50, retail 10c each; lettuce, 1398 bxs (18 heads), 75c@1.25, retail 10c head; onions, 120 bu, \$1.60@1.75, retail 5c lb; radishes, 70 bxs, 40@60c, retail 2 bunches 5c; potatoes, 181 bu, \$1.40@1.50; squash, turnip, 24 bxs, \$1.25@1.50, retail, 3c lb; tomatoes, ripe, 1512 bu, \$1.25@2, retail 8c lb; tomatoes, green, 1056 bu, 50@75c, retail 25c; cauliflower, 622 bxs, \$1.50@1.75, retail 25@45c each; celery, 546 doz, \$1.25@1.35, retail 13c bunch; egg plant, 50 bxs, \$1.75@2.5, retail, 10 to 30c.

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## SPAIN DEVELOPS ITS INDUSTRIES

New Enterprises of First Magnitude Start Up—Mining Affairs Are Now Attracting Increasing Attention

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain—Despite the difficulties of the internal situation there are many evidences of notable economic and commercial developments in Spain at the present time. There have been rumors that Señor Leonardo Rodríguez, the Director of Commerce, was about to resign, but these do not appear to have any foundation, and it is a fortunate thing for the department, since the present Director manifests much enthusiasm in his present office and has many important schemes in hand. Among these is one for strengthening the position of the Chambers of Commerce of the country, another for establishing a system of insurance against strikes, and a third for arranging credit against exportations.

New enterprises of the first magnitude for their capital value, their evident scope, and their possibilities, are being started continually, and whatever may be the lot of the workingman in Spain, and however just may be his grievances—often enough, be it said, at least as much due to want of legislation, the proper administration of existing laws, and good management of the country generally, as to other causes—there is money in great abundance for new industrial undertakings, and, more than that, there are the best signs of a strong enterprise to support them, a considerable initiative, and driving force. What it amounts to is that Spain, with the money in its pocket, and Europe deeper in the war than ever, is setting about occupying the place that it feels to be waiting for it. Whilst groups of belligerent powers hold meetings and endeavor to come to understandings with each other about their future economic and commercial action, Spain is largely independent and has no need for delaying action. All that she does is to make tactful advances for the improvement of her relations abroad, and this is to be said of the Government's representatives, ambassadorial, ministerial and consular, in foreign capitals and other important centers, that generally, free from the stultifying political atmosphere of Madrid, they do their work efficiently and well. Spanish relations abroad, then, are quite satisfactory.

As the commercial world is beginning to stir very noticeably, the Government is forward with various schemes for its assistance. Casual students abroad of Spanish affairs are too apt, in reflecting upon the political upheavals of continual occurrence, to think that they mean the virtual stoppage of the country and the complete hindrance to all effort for the time being. That is not the case. These political disturbances are, indeed, serious enough, and the last one was very serious, but unless the railways and the public services generally are absolutely stopped, the repercussion on the commercial world is not so considerable as might be thought, and movements in great enterprises are pressed forward with the best possible complacency by their controllers, who philosophically reflect that these things are part of Spain and must be allowed for. The very fact that the country is not well administered and organized, leading to the circumstance that business, commerce and the financial, manufacturing and industrial world, generally, has been taught that it must look after itself, enables a certain amount of independence to be preserved, and the effects of the strikes, stoppages, riots and political upheavals to be somewhat less, perhaps, than if dependence were placed on a perfect national organization in first class working order. Of course Spain is handicapped by her internal difficulties, but not to such an extent as may be imagined. On the other hand there is a manifest disposition in many quarters now to delay no longer in endeavoring to take even fuller advantage of the preoccupation of the belligerents than hitherto.

There is an example of the latter in the constitution, which has just taken place, of a very big corporation which is to be known as the Compañía Siderúrgica del Mediterráneo, whose scheme is to put up works capable of producing 300,000 tons of iron and steel of every sort per year. It is stated in this case that, little by little, the economic progress achieved by Spain, thanks to the lack of foreign competition that the war has brought about, is being crystallized, leading almost daily to new enterprises, founded with every prospect of great gain, and tending to national production in various directions in which Spain has hitherto been dependent on foreign work and enterprise. The new project is to establish great blast furnaces and iron works at Sagunto, otherwise known as Murviedro, place of the coast a little way north of Valencia, which has hitherto been chiefly celebrated among strangers as being a place where the most wonderful relics of the Romans are often found. At the head of the enterprise are Señor Soto and Señor Aznar, and a circular has been addressed to the shareholders of the Compañía Minera de Setares, the Compañía Minera de Sierra Alhama, the Compañía Minera de Sierra Morena, the Compañía Euskalduna de Construcción y Reparación de Buques, the Compañía de Remolcadores Ibañez, the Compañía Naviera Soto y Aznar, and the Compañía de Crédito Especial (thus bringing in the mining, shipping, financial and other appropriate interests, with all of which the Señores Soto and Aznar are most prominently associated). In the circular they set forth their scheme for



Mr. Lloyd George weighing potatoes from his plot at Walton Heath

constituting this corporation to be known as the Compañía Siderúrgica del Mediterráneo with a capital of 100,000,000 pesetas, divided into 100,000 shares and 100,000 debentures of 500 pesetas each. As stated, the complete scheme is to set up furnaces and works capable of producing annually 300,000 tons of iron and steel of all varieties demanded by the market, but at the outset caution will be exercised, and the undertaking will be established in a series of methodical steps.

"The first of these," says the circular, "will consist in the selection and acquisition of all the necessary elements for the production of 100,000 tons annually, and will include wharves for loading and unloading in the port of Sagunto, coke furnaces and plant for the utilization of by-products, blast furnaces, steel furnaces, plate-rolling machines and all the equipment necessary for a completely modern works fitted up with all the latest improvements. It will have the advantage of being able to deal in the national market, by which chiefly we wish to find our products taken, so that we may be the better able to adapt ourselves to it in the course of the subsequent amplifications. In the second stage of the establishment of the scheme, which we think ought not to be begun until the first is in working order, the output will be increased to 200,000 tons, and in the third, if we find the market for our products, to 300,000."

For the present, therefore, of the total capital only 40,000,000 pesetas will be issued, representing 80,000 shares, of which half will be retained by the founders and the other half will be offered to the shareholders of the companies that have been named. By such a combination of interests of such affinity, and under the direction of men of great reputation for their talents, it is believed that a new center of iron and steel manufacture of the greatest importance to Spain will be set up, and one which will considerably stimulate the national production.

In other directions mining affairs are attracting increasing attention. Little has been heard recently of the investigations that the Government has been pursuing in the district of Ronda, mention of which was made some time back, but the Minister of Works has just had a long consultation with the mining engineers Señores Sanchez Lozano, Madariaga and Ortega, who have been engaged in these investigations in the Ronda Mountains. According to the reports that are now furnished by these technical experts, the work of investigation is being carried on with vigor and with increasing success. It was the discovery of platinum in these parts which first excited attention, and the main object of the present investigations is to arrive at a close estimate of the commercial value of the platinum, chrome and nickel deposits. As to the platinum, 60 borings have been made by the River Verde and 109 by the River Guadaira.

At both places quantities of substantial importance have been found, taking into consideration the present market quotations of this metal. Although the tests of the Guadaira have not yet been completed, it seems likely that the quantity of platinum that is to be found here is greater than in the case of the Verde, and the depth at which it is situated is less and does not exceed 10 meters. The investigations in regard to the other minerals have also had very favorable results so far. More than 10 seams of rich chrome have been found in circumstances and conditions that favor successful commercial exploitation, and it is reckoned that there are 16 or 18 others of iron chromates. As to the nickel, now so largely in demand for military manufactures, it has been found in such quantities as to be capable of supplying all the Spanish industries with which it is concerned for several decades. It will take a long time yet to complete the investigation of the mineral resources of this region, but it does not

follow that the exploitation will not begin very soon.

There is an important movement in another direction. It is proposed that cotton should be grown in Andalusia on an extensive scale. A well-known authority on economics, Señor Rivas Moreno, is directing attention to the possibilities in this direction and is enlisting the sympathy of the Minister of Works in a project for making this an integral feature of the national agricultural production. It is set forth that Spain is now absolutely dependent on foreign supplies, and the statistics of imports show that she annually takes in from abroad some 143,000 tons of raw cotton of the value of about 214,000,000 pesetas. Apart from the great influence that would be exercised on the future international value of Spanish money if these imports could be dispensed with, it would be highly profitable to nationalize completely an industry so much bound up with Catalonia as that of cotton manufacture.

The majority of European nations, says Señor Moreno, are dependent, like themselves, at present on the United States for their supplies of raw cotton, and if they have not taken any steps to liberate themselves from this dependence it is simply because the European climate, in general, is not propitious for the growing of cotton. But Andalusia is splendidly suited to it. Judging by experiments that have been carried out in Seville and Jerez, and every indication that Spain would be wise to enter upon such enterprises as England has conducted in India and Egypt.

Here again is another important move for making Spain more self-dependent. A new company with a capital of 25,000,000 pesetas, of which half is to be issued at first, is being established in Madrid under the name of the Sociedad Espanola de Construcciones Electromecánicas. Its object is to manufacture all the electrical materials needed for dynamos, electric motors, induction coils, transformers, distributors, batteries, cables, wires, telegraphic and telephonic apparatus, conductors, and in fact everything electrical.

It is pointed out that up to the present Spain has been supplied with these materials by Germany and Switzerland, and that she uses them in such quantities as to make the nationalization of such an industry a very profitable thing, especially when it is taken into account that the necessary metals, particularly copper, are found in Spain in such abundance. Owing to the present shortage of supply from abroad, various Spanish industries are suffering severely. The best authorities prophesy a brilliant future for the new industry. The one thing needed is careful, energetic and thorough management, and that is guaranteed by the names of individuals and business houses that are at the back of the undertaking and which are among the best in Spain. They include the firms of Urquijo, Riotinto, Penarroya, Bauer, Cresut, St. Chamond, Foucault, the Marques de Villamejor, Baron Empent, the Banco de Bilbao, and the Banco de la Union Bilbaina.

Here are various directions in which Spain is striking out. They embrace a great significance.

### DRAFT DRAWING OF HAWAIIANS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Citizens of military age in Hawaii, who registered on July 31 for military service, are to be drafted at a special drawing in the Senate Chamber of the Capitol Building, Hawaii is complimented by Brig.-Gen. E. H. Crowder, provost marshal-general in charge of the selective draft, for the splendid organization for registration developed by the local registration board. Honolulu will become the headquarters for the draft in Hawaii. The territory will be divided into districts corresponding to the districts of each local registration board.

## FRANCE SHOULD OPEN ITS DOORS

So Says M. de Waleffe in Calling On Countrymen to Welcome American Soldiers During Periods of Leave

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—in an article in the Journal, Maurice de Waleffe pleads the cause of the American soldier fighting in France and exhorts his fellow countrymen and women to make the soldiers from over the sea welcome in their new homes during the periods of leave from the trenches. Every four months, he says, the French soldier, in order to return to his own fireside, leaps joyfully into a train, and the English "Tommy" goes singing across the Channel. How is the American to cross the immense Atlantic? He alone will be without his family, and it is he who will miss it the most, being the furthest away from his country. Whoever has found himself alone on his travels, in a distant country whose language he does not speak, knows the sadness which is apt to overtake anyone after a day passed in wandering, with nothing especial to do, through an indifferent throng. Then is the time when thoughts come of those who are very dear and who are many miles away.

Undoubtedly, M. de Waleffe says, General Pershing's energetic soldiers, with their clear eyes and their sunburnt faces, have not come to France to cry. The war will carry them into its whirlpool. But, in quiet moments, when they have, like the French, the consolation of thinking that every day that passes, brings them nearer to the time of their leave? What will leave mean to them? Leave to go where? To Paris, to amusements which will do nothing to refresh them? There is never any need to plead a question of sentiment twice over before a French public. After having written in the Journal proposing that a French family should open its doors to every American soldier on leave, M. de Waleffe says that he received hundreds of letters. In all parts of the country and in all classes kind people vied with each other as to who could offer the most hospitality, and many touching details were given of what they would do for the comfort of their 10 days' guest, who should sleep in the bed and occupy the place at table of the son of the house. Only one of these letters entered a protest and that was from a refugee from Northern France who asked if all the heroic men whose homes were in Lille or St. Quentin were provided for, and said that special efforts were made for the Americans because they were rich.

No, writes M. de Waleffe, millionaires do not fill the streets in America any more than in Europe. This matter is not one either of charity or of fair expectations of future benefits. The guest who will present himself will hold his head high because, with his daily pay of a dollar per diem, he can go where it is necessary to pay, and he will have a smile on his lips because he is coming who no one will accept a penny from him. He will be the guest, the son from a distance, the looked-for brother, he will, as far as possible, be of the same social status as his hosts so that he may feel that he is at home, on a farm if he is a farmer, in a shop if he is a shopkeeper, a school if he is a teacher, but always there will be the friendly hearth. There has been no calculation in the thoughts of the French families, unless, it may be, as to the extent of their resources, so that they may be sure that they can give what they have undertaken to give. They want the American to carry away a good impression of their table, and during these ten days great efforts will be made to provide good dishes.

The writer goes on to describe conditions in Trieste during the bombardments, the coming and going of the military trains and the rumors of all kinds which reached the city. During the third week in August a little tricolor flag with a paper attached to it inscribed "Hurrah for the Italian victory" was found near the palace of the Governor, an event which seemed to infuriate the police, who made further numerous arrests while many more people were interned. Little by little the newspapers admitted the Italian successes and the extent of the Austrian losses became known. It is alleged that the Croats and Hungarians were, especially exposed in the battle and that of four Croatian regiments launched in the counter-attacks little more than half a battalion remained.

talists arriving who will be the fathers, brothers and cousins of these soldiers, and who will get their opinions of the French people from what the soldiers have told them. These American capitalists will not come as conquerors, anyone who thinks so does not know the generous idealism of that race, or all the kindness there will be in the hearts of these business men when, having already a respect for the French, they think they also owe them gratitude. And as a matter of fact, such will be the case, because the Americans will not have been loved for their money, but for themselves.

## OIL REMAINING IN OKLAHOMA

Underground Store Estimated at 800,000,000 Barrels—Discoveries Confined Largely to Eastern Section of the State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—There remains under the soil of Oklahoma approximately 800,000,000 barrels of crude oil, according to estimates made by Charles N. Gould, of Oklahoma City, former State Geologist. Professor Gould in an article on possibilities for future discoveries of oil in Oklahoma expresses the belief that possibly a little less than half of the petroleum has been taken out of the ground in this State.

According to Mr. Gould, at least three-fourths of the oil-producing territory of the State has been outlined and between half and two-thirds of it has been drilled. Comparison of a geological map prepared by Professor Gould in 1908, when State Geologist, with a map of the oil fields as developed at this time shows little divergence in present oil and gas territory from the sections of the State outlined in the 1908 map. Practically the only discoveries of oil outside this area have been made in Garfield and adjoining counties of Northern Oklahoma, extending the fields a few miles to the west of the outlined territory.

The discovery of oil and gas thus far in Oklahoma has been confined largely to the eastern section of the State. The only exception to this are limited fields in Southwestern and Northwestern Oklahoma. The western part of the State is of a geological formation termed as the "red beds," and geologists do not expect much development of oil and gas from this section.

"With regard to the 30 or more counties located in the red beds of Central and Western Oklahoma, the best that can be said is that we are hoping that oil will be found there," says Professor Gould.

The discovery of another Glenn Cushing pool in Oklahoma is possible, in the opinion of Professor Gould. Before the discovery of the Cushing pool in 1912 the newspapers, and even many of the oil men of the State, scouted the possibility of another great oil field ever being developed in Oklahoma. Since that time not only has the wonderful Cushing pool been discovered and developed, but the Healdton field, now producing over 70,000 barrels a day, and many lesser districts have been opened.

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## COAL TO BE KEPT FOR NORTHWEST

Fuel Administrator Garfield Issues Order Stopping for the Present Shipping of Product to Canada From Lake Ports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Fuel Administrator Garfield on Monday night issued an order stopping, for the time being, the shipping of coal into Canada from lake ports. The purpose of the order is to divert this coal to the Northwest, where there is great and immediate need of it. About 180,000 tons of coal are shipped from lake ports daily, of which only about 53,000 tons have been reaching the Northwest. One hundred and fifty thousand tons a day must be shipped to have the close of navigation to meet the needs of that region.

The order follows:

Washington, Oct. 1, 1917.  
"Order of the United States Fuel Administrator relative to the shipment, distribution and apportionment of coal reshipped by water at Lake Erie ports:

"It appearing to the United States Fuel Administrator that the quantity of coal moving by lake shipment from Lake Erie ports to American lake ports on Lakes Superior and Michigan is inadequate for the supply of the portion of the United States supplied from said ports on Lakes Superior and Michigan, as compared with the quantity of coal so moving to Canadian lake ports and to American lake ports located on lakes other than Lakes Superior and Michigan, and that the supply of coal at present available for shipment by rail, and of railroad freight cars for the carriage thereof, to such portions of the United States supplied from said lake ports on Lakes Superior and Michigan, are insufficient to make the deficiency in the supply of coal moving by lake,

"The United States Fuel Administrator, acting under authority of an executive order of the President of the United States, dated Aug. 23, 1917, appointing said administrator, and in furtherance of the purpose of said order and of the act of Congress therein referred to and approved Aug. 10, 1917,

"Hereby orders and directs that until further, or other, order of the Fuel Administrator, and subject to modification hereafter by him;

"(1)—All producers of coal having contracts for delivery of coal by shipment to Lake Erie ports, for transhipment and water carriage from such ports shall continue such shipments to at least the same extent and with the same frequency as at present or heretofore since Sept. 1, 1917; and that,

"(2)—All dock companies, jobbers and other agencies receiving such coal at said Lake Erie ports should forward the same by the earliest available carriers by water to American lake ports on Lake Superior or Lake Michigan, for delivery to and use by dealers and consumers usually supplied from such Lake Superior and Lake Michigan ports; and that,

"(3)—All dock companies, jobbers, consignees and other agencies receiving such coal at any such ports on Lake Superior and Lake Michigan, shipped to such ports from Lake Erie ports, and all jobbers, consignees and other agencies receiving any such coal through reshipment or reconsignment from such lake ports on Lakes Superior and Michigan are hereby prohibited from consigning, shipping or reconsigning or reshipping any such coal to any points either in Canada or the United States, other than points in the Northwest which have heretofore been supplied with coal from such American lake ports on Lakes Superior and Michigan.

(Signed) "H. A. GARFIELD,  
United States Fuel Administrator."

## New England Coal Prices

Details Await Result of Conference to Be Held in Washington

Details of the way in which retail coal prices are to be fixed in New England await the results of the conference in Washington today between Harry A. Garfield, National Fuel Administrator, and the several State or district fuel administrators serving under his appointment and direction. James J. Storrow, fuel administrator for New England and chairman of the New England Coal Committee went last night to Washington. Before leaving he said, in an interview, that a steady supply of coal was coming into New England now, but the supply might soon be lessened. Five tugs employed in towing coal barges to New England points were recently commandeered by the National Government. The Emergency Fleet Corporation, however, has found two other tugs and eight large coal barges owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad, which will be diverted to the New England business.

Storrow repeated his advice, given often in the last three months, to the public to buy coal while the supply is coming forward. Buying for current needs from local dealers, he said, was the best way to help in the distribution of coal while the present conditions existed. Concerning prices charged by the retail dealers, he could say little until his return from Washington by the end of this week. The meaning of Dr. Garfield's price-fixing order, he said, might be better understood if it were understood that retail dealers are to be allowed 30 per cent increase in their operating expenses over operating expenses for the corresponding period in 1915.

Retail dealers in Boston generally acid hard coal today at the prices that have been asked for several months past. For egg, stove and chestnut an-

## AMERICANISM IS CAMPAIGN ISSUE

Mayor Mitchel in Accepting the Nomination in New York Says He Will Fight Hearst, Hyland and the Hohenzollerns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Mayor Mitchel, having accepted the independent nomination tendered to him by 10,000 citizens of all parties before the City Hall on Monday noon, today stands before the voters of the city as the leader of all those who oppose, in our own words, "Hylan, Hearst and Hohenzollern." Mr. Mitchel, M. Bennett, who defeated Mr. Mitchel in the Republican primary, does not intend to withdraw, so that four candidates are in the field besides Mayor Mitchel. These are Hylan, for Tammany; Hillquit, for the Socialists, Bennett, for the Republicans, and a Prohibitionist.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Mayor Litty of Memphis has denied the request of coal dealers that a special privilege tax be levied upon merchants and manufacturers of Memphis who have been purchasing coal and reselling it to their employees without profit. The consequent decrease in the receipts of the coal firms had caused several dealers to make the request.

City Attorney Livingston has advised the Mayor that the firms selling coal without a profit are not liable to a privilege tax, stating that these employers of labor had purchased coal in large lots and sold it at cost to their workers because of alleged extortionate prices charged by the retail dealers.

## CHARLES COBURN ON PROVINCE OF COMMUNAL DRAMA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—If the work of a national theater is to present the great plays of all ages to the general public, the Coburn Players may justly be considered as among the ground-breakers for this longed-for institution of the future. Five tragedies, nine comedies, and two historical plays, all by Shakespeare; the "Electra," "Iphigenia" and "Alcestis" of Euripides; comedies by Molire and Sheridan and three masques by Percy MacKaye make up a worthy record to which "The Yellow Jacket" adds luster. In the interim between their summer tour of the Middle West and their autumn performances of Shakespeare, "The Yellow Jacket" and "Le Malade Imaginaire" in California, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor called on Mr. and Mrs. Coburn with a view to discussing the functions and present status of community drama.

Mayor Mitchel said in part:

"New York is offered Hylan, the nominee of Murphy and Hearst, the candidate of Untermyer and his kind, who, out of association with Dumba and Bernstorff and their like, raise their heads to spit venom at those who have taken a strong and active stand with America and against Germany. I will make this fight against Hearst, Hylan and the Hohenzollerns, against Murphy, Cahalan, O'Leary, and all the Tammany brood; against the corruptionists and against the disaffected, against all who would plunge New York back into the welter of police debauchery, of graft, of slovenly government, of neglect, of poor service, of brutality, and of waste that has characterized every Tammany administration this city ever had."

In upholding the nomination of the Mayor, Mr. Charles E. Hughes spoke in part as follows:

"We desire to have a clean, patriotic, stable, strong administration in these times. You, sir, have been a patriotic Mayor. There has been no resource of this metropolis but what you have tried to organize in the interests of that great cause to which America is devoting herself with her wealth, and with what is far more, the precious blood of her children. We are not going to turn over this town to anyone whom we do not know. We know you. We know that we shall have a man tested, not a mere purveyor of words, a man whose deeds mark him, a man who stands before you well known, and one who will be unshaken by any threat, stable in his resolve, who will allow no ambition to deter him, no popular suggestion to seduce him, that is the man to be Mayor of New York when America is at war."

"I turn to you, Mr. Mayor, as a citizen. You, the virile defender of the American faith in the time of great national peril, must sacrifice your great personal interests and stand forth in this manly contest you are waging for honestly efficient government and for triumphant Americanism."

## MOTION PICTURES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The second of a series of films featuring child actors has been produced by the Fox Film Corporation, and it shows some of the same lamentable tendencies that characterized the first. In "Jack and the Beanstalk" one saw little children heaped on the bottom of a dungeon, awaiting the call of the giant for his dinner; and later the little princess was pictured on the chopping block in terrorized anticipation of the stroke from the giant's huge axe.

Now "Aladdin" a director careless of, if not wholly oblivious to, the fact that young persons out front are having their characters formed (not wholly by the films, of course, but at least in part), has deliberately gone out of his way to make many feet of an otherwise satisfactory film objectionable.

There was no need of causing the little princess to pose, dance and walk like the vulgar "vampires" who too often disgrace the screen in productions for adults. Little Miss Carpenter is a most surprisingly successful actress for a youngster, and it is little less than a shame to force upon her suggestive antics which are funny only to those in the audience who by some peculiar mental quirk can find nothing distasteful in them. Nor was there need of showing Aladdin actually knifing his enemies.

Here is another opportunity for parents to raise objection to contamination of so-called children's films by the blundering hands of producers and directors altogether too expert in the stultifying of whatever art the films possess by catering to the crowd which can laugh at anything without a blush. The question of clean pictures is of deep concern to parents. "Aladdin" is such a fine picture, with the exception of the objections noted, that all persons interested in keeping the film up to the grade of its possi-

bilities will hope some way will be found to make film makers see the advisability of cutting out all repulsive incidents that are put in by callous directors thinking only of "punch."

Douglas Fairbanks' latest Aircraft picture, "The Man From Painted Post," has been released. It maintains the high quality of scenario construction that has marked his three preceding films. Especially marked is the adroitness of the motivation, and the humorous handling of the stirring western scenes growing out of a detective's successful effort to break up a gang of cattle "rustlers." Frank Campeau plays an outlaw vividly and Miss Eileen Percy makes a real girl of the schoolmistress who wins the romantic interest of the detective, Jim Sherwood. Mr. Fairbanks as Sherwood performs, many feats of courage and skill, all of which are ingeniously woven into the story so that they have no hint of mere display.

William Farnum is to appear in a screen version of "Les Misérables." Henry Walthall's first picture under his own management is to be "His Robe of Honor," from a story by E. S. and J. F. Dorrance. Miss Billie Burke has completed work on her second picture of this year, "Arms and the Girl." Otis Skinner is to appear in a film version of "Kismet" under the direction of Herbert Brenon. George Kleine is making a film version of "Quo Vadis?" "Black Beauty," a story about a horse, which has been issued in many popular editions, is to be seen on the screen as "Your Obedient Servant." Miss Clara Williams now has her own company; her pictures will be distributed by Parrotta. Charles Miller, recently with Triangle, is now directing Norma Talmadge. "An Old-Fashioned Gentleman," by F. Hopkinson Smith, and "Anthony the Absolute," by Samuel Merwin are to be screened by Universal. Julian Johnson, a keen motion picture critic, has left his magazine position to take the post of production critic for Triangle.

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Having adopted a resolution which prohibits the appropriation of public funds for private institutions, the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention today debated for sometime a resolution reported by the committee on education which would permit public appropriations for certain educational institutions and which in the opinion of some of the members conflict if it does not abrogate the effect of the so-called Curtis antiaid amendment.

Several amendments to the resolution reported by the committee on education were offered, one of which contained the words "save as otherwise provided" which it was claimed would remove the objectionable and conflicting features of the educational resolution.

Mr. Z. W. Coombs for the committee explained at some length the purpose of the committee on education in reporting the resolution, and admitted that certain of its provisions were written after conferring with President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard University. Incidentally the educational resolution mentions Harvard and also permits public appropriation for "higher institutions of learning."

The debate on the resolution was still in progress when the convention adjourned for the noon recess.

At the opening of the session an hour was occupied in offering amendments to the resolution authorizing the enactment of laws governing the acquirement, sale and distribution of the necessities of life, which was reported to the convention last week by the Committee on Public Affairs. Debate on the resolution was specially assigned for 10:30 o'clock tomorrow morning.

In explaining the action of the committee on education in reporting the resolution permitting public appropriations for educational institutions, Professor Coombs said that he voted in favor of the antiaid amendment, and that the present resolution was not considered to contain any conflicting provisions with the antiaid measure. In fact it was reported to the convention a week or more before the antiaid resolution came out of the committee on bill of rights.

Mr. Pelletier of Boston said he had criticized the education committee for calling attention to the conflict between the two amendments.

Mr. Coombs replied that the committee felt that there would be no objection to amendments to harmonize the two. They made no objection to the antiaid amendment. They felt that the specific would override the general and therefore the antiaid amendment would override theirs, if any one thought there was a conflict. His committee regretted that the antiaid supporters had not taken them into confidence, or that the two committees had not considered the two resolutions in joint session.

Mr. Brown of Brockton asked if the two sections of the resolution were not separable, so they could be voted under separately. Mr. Coombs replied that they were and that some members thought the reference to Harvard College should be struck out. The second part takes in the minor institutions, in addition to public schools, such as private schools and like institutions. He said that a good lawyer had told him that the clause, "save as otherwise provided in this constitution" would remove all conflict between this and the antiaid amendment.

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## DELEGATES SEEK TO SETTLE ISSUE

Alleged Conflict Between Curtis Antiaid Amendment and Educational Resolution Before Constitutional Convention

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## WAR TAX BILL ALMOST READY

House Adopts Measure Providing \$2,575,000,000 Added Revenue—Final Action in the Senate Expected in Few Days

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The huge War-Revenue Bill was adopted by the House on Monday without a dissenting vote. The measure now goes to the Senate, where it probably will be considered by Thursday, although there will be considerable opposition in the Senate to the numerous concessions yielded by Senate conferees to the lower branch of Congress. No new amendments will be permitted, and it is thought two days will suffice for consideration of the conference report.

Revised official estimates of the total to be raised by the War-Tax Bill place the amount now at approximately \$2,575,000,000. This is about \$700,000,000 and \$175,000,000, respectively, than the House and Senate drafts carried.

In his presentation of the conference report to the House, Majority Leader Kitchin stated that it was the first time in 50 years that a unanimous conference report had been presented the two houses on a tax measure. He severely criticized the newspapers for publishing details of the "secret" session of the conferees. Senator Simmons predicted on Monday that after the Senate gave vent to its criticism, the report would be adopted with few dissenting votes.

Official estimates divide the amount to be raised in the bill among the following items:

Income tax, \$600,000,000; excess profits, \$1,110,000,000; distilled spirits, \$135,000,000; rectified spirits, \$5,000,000; fermented liquors, \$46,000,000; wines, \$6,000,000; soft drinks and sirups, \$13,000,000; cigars, \$10,000,000; cigarettes, \$21,500,000; tobacco, \$28,000,000; snuff, \$2,000,000; cigarette papers, \$100,000; freight transportation, \$55,000,000; pipe lines, \$4,500,000; seats and berths, \$4,000,000; telephone and telegraph messages, \$7,000,000; insurance policies, \$5,000,000; automobiles, \$40,000,000; musical instruments, \$3,000,000; motion-picture films, \$3,000,000; jewelry, \$4,500,000; sporting goods, \$1,200,000; pleasure boats, \$500,000; perfumes and cosmetics, \$1,300,000; proprietary medicines, \$3,000,000; cameras, \$750,000; admissions, \$50,000,000; club dues, \$1,200,000; stamp taxes, \$30,000,000; inheritances, \$5,000,000; Virgin Islands products, \$20,000; first-class mail matter, \$60,000,000, and second-class mail matter, \$14,000,000.

## DANVERS SEEKS FIRE BOARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DANVERS, Mass.—At a special adjourned town meeting held today the citizens voted on the question of adopting the recommendation of the town finance committee that the selectmen petition the Legislature for permission to establish a fire commission of three men who would have full charge of the Danvers Fire Department and who would serve without pay. This proposed commission would supplant the paid board of engineers now in charge of the department. The mounting tax rate in Danvers, which is \$23.60 this year, is responsible for the movement to petition the Legislature. A special investigating committee appointed at a former town meeting discovered that the expense of running the department had increased from \$3911 in 1909 to \$11,000 in 1917, or about 181 per cent.

Wear shown

## LIBERTY LOAN DRIVE STARTS

Campaign Is Formally Opened as One of the Most Gigantic Projects Ever Undertaken by a National Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The second Liberty Loan campaign is now formally opened and the people of the United States will offer their dollars to their Government as a token of their solid support of the war policy of the Administration and as an earnest of their desire that the war may be fought to a successful conclusion that democracy may live. The campaign just undertaken is one of the most gigantic projects ever undertaken by a national Government. Billions of dollars are to be loaned the Government in order that the American troops on the continent may be clothed and fed. The amount to be raised totals \$3,000,000,000, the right being reserved to allot 50 per cent of the over-subscriptions.

The hope is expressed by treasury officials that over-subscriptions will amount to not less than \$5,000,000,000 and that there will be at least 10,000,000 subscriptions. Secretary McAdoo is making a speaking trip explaining the object of the new loan and just how he expects the people to cooperate. Already flattering assurances have been given that the big loan will be marked by surprising success and indications are that nothing will be lacking in the way of cooperation on the part of bankers, business men and private individuals all over the country.

### Buying at Once Urged

Liberty Bond Pleds Sent Broadcast by New England Committee

"Buy your Liberty Bond today" was the appeal sent broadcast this noon from the headquarters of the New England committee in charge of the drive for the second Liberty Loan of 1917 in this district, preceding a luncheon at the Boston City Club attended by chairman of the local campaign committees from the six states.

"Help the boys at the front by saving for war bonds and buying more bonds," the committee urges upon all citizens, and adds, "Your unselfish thrift will supply the money to win this war."

No accurate or even approximate figures of the result of Monday's opening drive in the new campaign to raise \$500,000,000 in New England were available today at Boston headquarters or at the Federal Reserve Bank. It was announced, however, that on Thursday a complete total for the first three days of the campaign would be available, and that, thereafter, daily results would be made public.

A poll of several of the large Boston banks, however, showed unmistakably that the public is eagerly buying up the new loan, and justified the prediction that the New England apportionment of the bonds will be fully absorbed.

The following reports of first day sales were available this afternoon: Merchants' National Bank \$500,000, Shawmut National Bank \$35,000, First National Bank \$100,000, Second National Bank \$325,000, Fourth-Atlantic National Bank \$31,000, State Street Trust Company \$100,000, American Trust Company \$800.

The largest subscription reported today was received from the Draper Corporation of Hopedale, Mass., which took bonds to the value of \$1,000,000, through the First National Bank of Boston. The New England banks report their sales directly to the Federal Reserve Bank, where the Liberty Loan work is in immediate charge of Fiscal Agent Bullens.

Employees at the reserve bank are today working out the various quotas of the loan to be apportioned to every city and town in New England. The quotas for Rhode Island and Connecticut have been prepared while the quota for communities in Massachusetts may be completed tomorrow. Not until all the quotas have been worked out will any of them be made public, it was stated today.

The luncheon at the Boston City Club today was for the purpose of creating enthusiasm among the various local committeemen, and for perfecting the details of the campaign that is being carried to every corner of the New England states. There are 385 local chairmen and those who attended this afternoon's meeting went back to their respective communities with the determination not to let any other community outstrip them in seeking out citizens to purchase Liberty bonds in large or small quantities.

Alfred Aiken, governor of the local federal reserve district, was a speaker at the luncheon, over which James Dean, chairman of the distribution committee, presided. Robert S. Weeks, of the publicity committee, and N. Penrose Hallowell, vice-president of the New England Liberty Loan Committee, were other speakers on the program.

Before the 175 campaigners present at the luncheon Mr. Aiken spoke optimistically with regard to the ability of New England to oversubscribe the new bond issue. He said, "Late reports that have been received give us great confidence that the issue will be oversubscribed. We expect to give President Wilson what he wants in the way of funds." Mr. Aiken stated that he understood the new loan being floated in Germany is not meeting with success. He told the bankers present that the complete facilities of the Federal Reserve Bank were at their disposal during the flotation of the new United States loan.

It was learned today that some of

the bonds sold in the first campaign have arrived from Washington and are now in the hands of local banks awaiting distribution. It is said that none of them will be distributed until the entire allotment arrives.

Three Liberty bond cottages were under construction today in Boston where information respecting the loan will be disseminated and where the bonds will be sold over the counter to citizens. These cottages are located at Boston Common, South Station and North Station, and an especial effort will be made by the campaigners in charge of them to catch the theater crowds. Near these cottages rallies will be held.

John K. Allen, professional manager for the New England campaign, stated to-day that the campaign is two weeks ahead of where it was during the first Liberty bond sale. He stated that everything is working with sharp and precision, the campaigners having profited immensely by their former experience. Special attention is to be paid to selling the bonds among working people, said he, and it was explained that in the interval that elapsed between the first and second campaigns much data had been secured which will aid the committee to center its efforts on profitable territory.

A big Liberty bond drive is on at northeastern army headquarters as a result of instructions received from Washington, and Col. Robert L. Houze is at the head of the local division. Officers and enlisted men will be given an opportunity to subscribe for the bonds which may be secured on the installation plan.

The drive had been under way only a few hours Monday when word came from Springfield announcing that between \$300,000 and \$400,000 of the bonds had been sold. The Boston headquarters of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company subscribed \$1,000,000.

Organization of trade committees is in process. One of these is expected to be started on Wednesday noon at a meeting of shoe men to be held at the rooms of the New England Shoe and Leather Association, at the call of President Harry I. Thayer.

Although the campaign has only started, plans already are being formed for assuring a strong finish in New England. Wednesday, Oct. 24, has been designated "Liberty Day," when there will be big rallies everywhere. On Sunday preceding "Liberty Day" the drive will be carried into the church pulpits, and that day has been designated as "Liberty Sunday." Ministers will call attention to the duty of the United States and is citizens in this crisis and will urge their congregations to become liberal subscribers to the new loan.

### Answer to Germans

Liberty Loan Bids Asked to Make Clear the Stand of America

TOLEDO, O.—Speaking to several thousand citizens in Memorial Hall here last night in opening the Liberty Loan campaign in this district, Secretary McAdoo declared that the failure of a single issue of Government bonds would be worse for America than a disaster upon the field of battle. "We must never let that happen," he said. "A few days ago I read the following manifesto, issued in Berlin by the league of German municipalities:

"If money talks, the President of the United States may learn by Oct. 18, when the subscription lists close, that the echo of the new war fund given by the German people will have drowned out completely the clamor of unending protests which his reply to the Pope has given stimulus."

"Let us meet that challenge by a subscription to our second Liberty Loan on the 27th day of October, nine days after the close of the German loan, which will make clear to the German military despotism that the American people stand solidly behind their President and support unequivocally the purpose of this war."

### Bond Support Urged

Mr. McAdoo in Cleveland Address Also Denounces Pacifists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CLEVELAND, O.—Secretary McAdoo aroused 1200 members of the Chamber of Commerce to the highest pitch of enthusiasm on Monday when he placed patriotism before dollars. Speaking of the causes which brought the United States into war, the Secretary said:

"Anyone recalling the offenses of Germany and the culminating offense of the murder of American women and children on the high seas who still can say we have no just cause for war, has yellow and not red blood in his veins. Now that we are in the war we must win it."

"This world is no longer big enough for both the military autocracy and despotism of Germany, and freedom. The despotism of Germany's military autocracy poisons the very atmosphere of democracy."

"America's property, her economic security, America's very life depends upon her ability to sell her surplus products to the nations of the earth. 'We are fighting for our markets, for our sacred honor, for our absolutely vital and essential rights, without the preservation of which this nation could not survive, and, if we were too cowardly to fight for them, it is not worth surviving."

"Everyone promises the German Kaiser made this country was perniciously broken, and we now know was insincerely made."

"This great American nation never intends to allow its interests to be destroyed or its government to pass to the Kaiser."

Secretary McAdoo warned his hearers that German influence is at work in the United States to defeat the success of the second Liberty Loan.

"Will we fail and tell the Kaiser

that all his armies have not been more deadly to the American spirit than the traitors within our midst?" he asked.

New York Subscriptions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—It is estimated that \$50,000,000 was subscribed in the New York federal reserve district yesterday, the first day of the campaign for the second Liberty Loan.

Liberty Loan Rallies Planned

Boston school centers will open for the week of Oct. 15. Previous to that, however, there will begin a series of public patriotic meetings with direct bearing upon the new Liberty Bond. The first will be held in the Longfellow Schoolhouse, Roslindale, next Monday evening. The address will be given by Guy Ham.

The dates of the other meetings are as follows: Oct. 10, Charlestown High School, address by Matthew Hale; Oct. 17, Dorchester High School, address by Godfrey Cabot; Oct. 17, South Boston High School; Oct. 19, Eliot School, North End; Oct. 23, Lowell School, Jamaica Plain; Oct. 23, Roxbury Center; Oct. 26, Brighton High School, address by Mayor Curley; Oct. 26, Blackstone School, West End.

Rhode Island Opens Campaign

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—United States Senator Colt was the chief speaker at a meeting of 250 citizens who launched the State's campaign for the second Liberty Loan on Monday night at the Turks Head Club. Thomas H. West, chairman of the state committee, estimated that the quota of the loan to be raised in this Commonwealth will be about \$30,000,000. The dining hall where the meeting was held was attractively decorated with the colors of the allied nations.

Alfred L. Aiken, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, and N. Penrose Hallowell, vice-chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee of New England, were the other speakers at the dinner, and former Senator Henry F. Lippitt was toastmaster.

FOOD ECONOMY SIGNS ADVOCATED

Herbert C. Hoover, Federal Food Administrator at Washington, has written to Mayor Curley urging the erection of large signs in conspicuous localities in Boston proper to convey to the citizens the message, "Food will win the war. Don't waste it."

Acting upon this request the Mayor has asked the commissioners of the Municipal Park and Recreation Department to meet and take steps to carry out Mr. Hoover's wishes. It is proposed to erect one sign on Boston Common, opposite West Street, and another in Copley Square. These signs would be triangular in shape, measuring 10 feet by 24 feet. On each of the three sides of the signs the above legend would appear.

The Mayor left Boston late today for Newport, R. I., where he is the guest of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston at a dinner held in Newport in connection with the organization's annual pilgrimage.

On Wednesday, from 4 to 7 p. m., there will be a general muster of the navy reserves at Commonwealth Pier, South Boston, and the program will include a reception to Boston citizens, who have had a part in making the reserves comfortable during their stay at the pier. The Mayor will attend the reception, arriving at about 5 p. m.

The Mayor today pensioned T. A. Harkins of Dorchester, who has been for 38 years in the city bridge service.

TRADING WITH ENEMY BILL IS SIGNED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson today signed the Trading With the Enemy Bill. It provides that sedition of the mails, that there shall be no business transaction between this and enemy countries and that enemy aliens doing business in this country must be licensed to continue business.

WORCESTER TO HONOR MEN

WORCESTER, Mass.—This city will honor the second 40 per cent draft quota leaving Worcester next Friday morning for Ayer, and the men will march from the State Armory to the Union Station, instead of entraining at Lincoln Square, as was first contemplated.

Chairmen of the five selection boards will provide small American flags to be worn in the coat lapel, and a band will furnish music. The men will march according to divisions, and Mayor Pehr G. Holmes and Chief of Police George H. Hill will head the line of march. Prior to the start, Mayor Holmes will make a short address to the men. Merchants along the line of march will display flags, and business places have been asked to close for a short time during the morning.

YEOWOMAN GETS GOLD BUTTON

Miss Marie A. George of Nahant was placed on the merit role at the Charlestown Navy Yard by Capt. William R. Rush, the commandant, who awarded her a gold button with appropriate design for raising \$3000 for the Navy Relief Society. Miss George is a yeowoman in the naval reserve force.

CAMPS TO BE CONTINUED

Officials at the Charlestown Navy Yard announced today that the camps at Bunker Island and Hingham would be continued through the winter, notwithstanding contrary reports. Orders have been received to abandon the Squantum aero station, and the student aviators are being sent to other aviation camps. The Wakefield rifle range will close about Nov. 1.

## NEARLY 18,000 MEN EXPECTED

Camp Devens at Ayer Completes Preparations for Reception of the Third Contingent of the 40 Per Cent Quota

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Plans are complete for the reception and distribution of the third quota of 40 per cent of selected men which will begin to arrive in camp tomorrow. A total of 17,482 men is expected by the administration staff, and word has been received from Washington that according to present plans the entire quota should be in camp by nightfall on Oct. 7.

The quota from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island will number 2504 men, due here tomorrow. Of these Maine sends 728 men, New Hampshire 482, Vermont 420, and Rhode Island 884.

The same schedule of arrangements used in taking care of previous arrivals will be followed, but because some of the units have already been recruited to maximum strength, a new schedule of assignments has been made up at the administration office.

The Maine men will go to the three hundred and third heavy field artillery and to the depot brigade; the Vermont quota will be assigned to the three hundred and second light field artillery, Rhode Island men will go to the three hundred and first regiment of engineers, the engineers' train and to the depot brigade.

The Connecticut quota, numbering 4391 men, will begin to arrive on Thursday, and will be distributed to the various companies of the three hundred and fourth infantry, the three hundred and first and third machine gun companies, some to the depot brigade and to the sanitary train.

Approximately 1600 men from Boston and vicinity will come to camp on Friday in three special trains, and they will be assigned to the three hundred and first regiment, "Boston's Own," under Col. Frank Tompkins.

Another quota of 5400 men from various parts of Massachusetts, Adams, North Adams, Turners Falls, Greenfield, Athol, Gardner, Fitchburg, Leominster, Chicopee, Holyoke, Northampton, Ware, Lee, Littlefield, Westfield, Ludlow, and Brookfield, will travel to camp with the Boston contingent. The rest of the Massachusetts men, numbering 1260 men, are due to arrive here on Sunday.

Sunday's quota will be assigned as follows: 1702 men to the three hundred and second regiment of infantry; 166 men to the three hundred and first heavy field artillery; 40 men to the three hundred and second, to the machine gun battalion; 3800 men to the depot brigade; 616 men to the ammunition train; 266 men to the headquarters' train and the mounted police; 33 men to the supply train.

On Wednesday, from 4 to 7 p. m., there will be a general muster of the navy reserves at Commonwealth Pier, South Boston, and the program will include a reception to Boston citizens, who have had a part in making the reserves comfortable during their stay at the pier. The Mayor will attend the reception, arriving at about 5 p. m.

The first real parade of the selected men will take place next Friday afternoon when the three battalions of Boston men will be reviewed and paraded under the direction of Colonel Tompkins. Company formations will be established, and there will be music by the regimental bugler. The regimental colors will probably be planted on the parade grounds, and the men will pass in review before the division officers.

Another event of note will be the first ceremony of guard mount, participated in by the four companies of Major Waldo's battalion, companies A, B, C and D. Field music will be played by the rookies who have been practicing out on the Ayer hills, and there will be notable other features.

Despite the fact that, although many of the men have had less than three weeks of military training, they are taking hold of the drill work in a manner that is most satisfactory to the officers.

Lieut. Lester Watson, of the aeronautical department, was at Camp Devens yesterday, and while there he looked the grounds over for a possible flying field, should one be required there. Despite all its vast acreage, Lieutenant Watson was unable to find a suitable field, for the ground is too uneven to make possible a field of sufficient size to admit the use of the big planes which will fly 80 miles per hour.

New England men are coming into the aviation service in good numbers, and only about 30 per cent of the total number of applicants are being rejected.

Gift Box for Malden Boys

Preparations toward making Dec. 25 a day to be remembered by the former Company L boys of Malden, in France, were started last evening in the Malden armory under the auspices of the Women's Regimental Unit, which includes relatives and friends of the boys. Plans were made for each woman to provide for one soldier by filling a bag with sweets and other articles. Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears, of Boston, donated the individual jelly glasses which will be filled by members of the unit. The large gift box will be sent the latter part of next month.

26th Division Is Completed

CAMP BARTLETT, Westfield, Mass.—The roster of the machine gun company which has just been made up, completes the organization of the twenty-sixth division, which is commanded by Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Ed-

wards. The list of officers follows: Maj. Walter G. Gatchell, commanding; Capt. Charles W. Spratt, Capt. Harry F. Smith, Capt. Norman S. Case; First Lieut. Bertram H. Buxton, First Lieut. Henry J. Homester; First Adj't. Earle W. Chandler, First Lieut. Daniel P. Mahoney, First Lieut. William J. Garlick, Second Lieuts. Charles H. Saltmarsh, Edward G. Fletcher, Jack B. Wood, Howard C. Arnold, Harold C. Thomas, Robert E. Walbridge, Roland T. Fenton, Charles W. W. Field, James A. Q. Franks, O. P. Johnson, William Boynton.

First Lieut. D. S. Merriam has been detached from his regiment and placed on duty at brigade headquarters. Some boards, it has been found, have taken a very lenient attitude, and have excused all married men, regardless of the circumstances. None of these appeals, however, apply to men who have been sent to Camp Devens.

## BOSTON STREET WORK HALF DONE

On Contracts Awarded Last Year or Early This 45 Thoroughfares Have Been Completed and Others Under Way

Street paving operations are far advanced in Boston this year, the contractors having completed the permanent paving of 45 streets to date. As compared with paving work last year, operations are more than double to date and there are practically two months more for work. When the season closed last year the contractors had paved but 20 of the scores of streets for which contracts had been let.

Streets not yet finished and for which contracts were let, either this year or late last year, number 45. Many of these are well advanced while some have not been touched, among these being Gove Street, East Boston; Museum Road, Roxbury, and Minot Street, West Roxbury, for which bids were opened yesterday afternoon.

Penalty clauses were attached to all street paving contracts this year, with the assurance of Mayor Currie that he proposes to enforce the forfeiture provisions, making it very probable that by far the greater number of these 45 streets now contracted for will be paved by Dec. 1.

Harwood Street, Dorchester, was paved with sheet asphalt this year, while Alexander Street, in Dorchester, was paved with granite block grouted with cement.

Halifax and Morain streets, Jamaica Plain, the two streets for the paving of which the Central Construction Company received the contract on July 18, last year, have not been paved yet. The contract was let at the same time for Bardwell, Temple, Hillcrest, Lorette and Arden streets, in West Roxbury, and Dunster Road in Jamaica Plain. These streets have not been paved.

Seventeen streets were contracted for sheet asphalt paving by the Central Construction Company on July 28 of last year, and all but one, Southwick Street in Dorchester, have been completed. These other streets are: Brunswick Street, Roxbury; Centervale Park, Eppington Street, Eric Avenue, Everett Street, Lithgow Street, Orchardville Street, Ripley Road, Theodore Street, Upland Avenue, and Homestead Street in Dorchester, and Hubert Street in Roxbury were completed by the Central Construction Company this year. Of this contract let in July one year ago Normandy, Cedric and Randall streets, Roxbury, and Tuckerman Street, South Boston, were all that were completed in 1916.

On Aug. 26, 1916, Bernard E. Grant was awarded the contract for paving with grouted granite block on concrete base 18 important thoroughfares, the most of them being in downtown Boston. Of these Contractor Grant finished Batterymarch, Devonshire and School streets, downtown, and the traffic side of Columbus Road in Dorchester. Completed this year in the same contract are Beach Street, Canal Street, Haymarket Square, Lincoln Street and McKinley Square.

The contractor is now working in Washington Street from Haymarket Square to Elm Street. Albany Street has been completed from Dover Street to Massachusetts Avenue. But he is waiting for wood block with which to pave between East Concord Street and Northampton Street.

James Doherty was awarded the contract for paving Washington Street near the Forest Hills Elevated Station and Amory Street, Roxbury, with smooth granite block on Aug. 30, 1916. This work was completed.

A sheet asphalt contract was awarded the Warren Brothers Company on Sept. 9, 1916, for paving 11 streets. Last year the company finished Appling, Blossom, Chandler, North Anderson, Parkman and West Canton streets in what the department calls "city proper" or down-town Boston. This year, so far, it has finished Boylston with wood block from Washington to Tremont, North Grove Street, Dearborn and Fruit Streets while paving operations in West Broadway, South Boston, are nearing completion.

On Oct. 9, 1916, the Central Construction Company was awarded a sheet asphalt paving contract for 19 streets, of which it has completed 10 to date. These are Attkin, Gaffney, Cummings Road, Fordham Road, and Glencoe, in Brighton, Blake, Rugby Road, and Westwood Street in Dorchester and Wordsworth Street in East Boston. The company is now finishing paving William Jackson Avenue, Brighton; Neptune Road, East Boston; Beeley and Kenton roads, West Roxbury; Lorne Street, Dorchester; Perham, Richwood, Saville and Selwyn streets, West Roxbury.

On Oct. 14, 1916, a contract for paving with bituminous macadam 14 streets was awarded to Martino De Matteo. He finished seven, Augustus Avenue, Granada Avenue, St. Rose and Vista streets, West Roxbury, and Caspian Way, Downer Road and Rowell Street, Dorchester. He is working on Brock Avenue, Langley Road, Brighton; Wensley Street, Jamaica Plain; Cornell and Patten streets, West Roxbury and Hill Top Street, Dorchester.

## GREAT BRITAIN'S HOUSING QUESTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
EDINBURGH, Scotland—Speaking at a meeting at Portobello recently, Mr. G. W. Currie, Unionist M. P. for Leith Burghs, placed the subject of housing in the front rank of important reconstruction problems awaiting settlement in the future. The urban side

of the housing question, Mr. Currie thought, was more interesting to town dwellers, but he considered it a mistake to regard urban and rural housing as separate problems. If less land in the United Kingdom was in the hands of people financially embarrassed and consequently unable, however willing, to take care of their properties, Mr. Currie thought rural housing and the so-called land question would be greatly simplified. The slums in large cities, Mr. Currie said, were a legacy from the backwash of the industrial revolution a hundred years ago, and the doctrine of the Manchester School that the one thing needful was cheap wages and cheap labor.

Provided a man had decent wages, Mr. Currie maintained, in 30 years the housing problem in industrial centers would solve itself. His own view was that owners of doubtful house property should have it put clearly before them that higher standards would be required. It could be accomplished by stages. For example, within two years of the declaration of peace all property still below Standard A should be taken over by the authorities, while Standard B might be enforced seven years later, and Standard C 14 years later. Mr. Currie thought to provide houses at low rents during the period when wages were rising themselves and slums were being abolished was quite as justifiable as providing a nine-penny loaf. Morally slums were indefensible, he said, and they were utterly bad policy. They had to go; and with their disappearance their hideous villainy would likewise vanish.

Speaking of the Corn Production Act, Mr. Currie expressed the opinion that the necessities of the war made it an essential measure. He also thought that in so far as it favored good farming and penalized bad farming it justified the experiment. Personally, he would have liked to have seen a 30s. limit instead of a 25s. fixed for wages, and he thought it would have been practicable in England if some power had been given the Board of Agriculture to sanction, where necessary, a corresponding slight rise in mortgage interest and rents.

## BOSTON SCHOOL OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

Courses in drawing, painting, designs, basketry, bookbinding and astronomy are offered by the Boston School of Arts and Sciences, which will open the year at Wentworth Institute on Oct. 6. This school was organized last spring for the purpose of offering practically free instruction in art subjects to persons possessing talent in these lines. The school originated with Edison L. Ford, director, who started the Children's Museum. He is himself submaster in the Elihu Greenwood School district.

"Although the public schools provide instruction in drawing, painting and design, the classes are so large and the time allotted so small that only a few minutes a week can in justice be given to each pupil," says Mr. Ford in presenting the reasons for the organization of a new school. "Hence many a child of more than ordinary ability fails to get the instruction he desires. The cost of a private teacher is too great, and there are no schools that provide free tuition, so he is obliged to turn his attention to other subjects. We believe that the student also loses that vision of beauty which is his birthright. Teachers with a love for this art have been unable to satisfy their longings. Their teaching is weakened thereby, and again the city is the loser."

In the business of the organization Mr. Ford is assisted by Miss Madeline B. Murphy, also of the Elihu Greenwood School. On the advisory board are Theodore M. Dillaway, director of manual arts, Boston public schools; Hugo Elliott, supervisor of educational work, Museum of Fine Arts; Louis P. Nash, master of Elihu Greenwood School; Frederick H. Mills, Boston Art Club; Frank V. Thompson, assistant superintendent of schools, Boston.

Raymond W. Perry of the Mechanic Arts High School has charge of the courses in drawing, painting and design. Miss Murphy and Miss Florence O. Bean of the department of manual arts, Boston public schools, have the courses in basketry and bookbinding. Dr. Frank Waldo of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has the course in astronomy.

## CAMP HANCOCK MEN TO PLAY FOOTBALL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern Bureau

AUGUSTA, Ga.—Much as the soldiers in Mississippi military camps have entered upon a post-season series of military baseball games, Pennsylvania soldiers encamped at Camp Hancock are making preparations for the football season. Company and battery teams are being organized and regimental leagues formed. A schedule has been worked out that calls for a championship game between the two teams which shall survive the elimination games. Excellent football material in Camp Hancock has led leaders in the movement to predict a team that will greatly resemble an all-American aggregation.

**INDICTMENTS ON DRAFT ACT.** Among 38 indictments returned to Judge Morton in the United States District Court by the federal grand jury were three charging violation of the selective draft law. They were against Barney G. Mathewson of Worcester, charged with not submitting to the physical examination; Frank Motchan of Norwood charged with counseling the evasion of the act, and Sarah Rubenstein of East Boston, alleged to have tried to bribe one of the exemption officers in East Boston in the interest of her brother. Fortunately Gonsalves, John Sweeney and Albert Hayhurst were indicted on charges of violating the law prohibiting the sale of liquor to soldiers and sailors in uniform.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
EDINBURGH, Scotland—Speaking at a meeting at Portobello recently, Mr. G. W. Currie, Unionist M. P. for Leith Burghs, placed the subject of housing in the front rank of important reconstruction problems awaiting settlement in the future. The urban side

## PROHIBITIONISTS FIRST TO MEET

Three Political Parties in Massachusetts to Formally Launch State Campaign With Conventions This Week

Three of the political parties in Massachusetts will formally launch their campaigns for the state election on Nov. 6, at conventions to be held during the next few days.

The Prohibition party will lead off with a meeting tomorrow in Chipman Hall in Boston at which a state ticket will be placed in nomination and a platform adopted for the coming campaign. The Massachusetts Prohibitionists believe that a prohibition amendment will be submitted to the people of the State either at the coming election or that of 1918, and as the vote of the cities and towns in the aggregate has been consistently against liquor selling, the adoption of the amendment by a substantial majority is confidently expected.

The prohibition committee is planning a short, sharp publicity campaign, giving particular emphasis to the need of prohibition as a successful war measure. The party in Massachusetts lost its official standing in the election of 1916, so that nomination for state offices this year will be by petition as provided in the state ballot law. The managers look to considerable support from the voters this year, and are confident that the party will regain its official standing in the coming election.

Party leaders favor the nomination of Governor of either Alfred H. Evans or Northampton or Herbert S. Brown of Greenfield, while for Lieutenant-Governor, Matthew Hale of Boston, who has already been nominated by the Democrats for the office, would be a strong candidate, in the opinion of many.

The Republican and Democratic conventions will be held on Saturday, the former in Springfield and the latter in Boston. Both parties nominated their candidates for state officers at the primaries on Sept. 26, so that the conventions on Saturday will be in the nature of ratification meetings, although in both cases the feature will be the adoption of platforms for the support of the candidates.

Plans for the Republican convention in Springfield are nearly completed. Senator John W. Weeks will preside as permanent chairman of the convention, and the platform will be prepared by a committee headed by Charles G. Washburn of Worcester.

The usual "night before" festivities will be held at Hotel Kimball, and at the customary reception it is expected that the state ticket, headed by Gov. Samuel W. McCall, will be supported in the receiving line by United States Senators Henry Cabot Lodge and John W. Weeks, and by former United States Senator W. Murray Crane. The convention will be held on Saturday morning in the municipal building.

The Democratic convention will be held in Faneuil Hall on Saturday afternoon, and the members of the state committee will meet today to select convention officers and a platform committee. The Democrats will gather on Friday evening at the Quincy House where it is expected that the platform committee will hold its first session.

## BARROW FACES HOUSE SHORTAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

LONDON, England—The serious nature of the house shortage at Barrow is now well known through the supplemental report for the Barrow-in-Furness district of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the causes of industrial unrest. At the time war broke out Barrow, with its large and ever-growing industrial population, was already suffering from a house shortage, and today matters have been greatly aggravated by the influx of munition workers. During the last three years the population has increased from 75,363 to 85,179, and the houses from 13,626 to 14,791, yet the commissioners on industrial unrest reported they found no evidence that the Government or the municipality had, so far, taken any practical steps to deal with this urgent problem, which the commissioners do not hesitate to characterize as a "crying scandal."

Recently matters have become even more acute, although Messrs. Vickers, Ltd., have, in the last three years, done good work in providing for their workers. The corporation of Barrow, however, before the war, declined to adopt a municipal scheme of house building, and private speculation in this direction is, for the time being, at an end, owing to scarcity of labor and the high cost of materials. Recently a bureau was opened at which people requiring houses could register, and already well over 700 applications have been received. The decisions of the Ministry of Munitions to build 250 houses, to be taken over by the Barrow corporation at a valuation after the war, while it would do something to mitigate the evil, is regarded by the Barrow Labor Party as wholly inadequate. They maintain that as the need for houses is due to the demand for munitions it is the duty of the Government to see that houses are supplied, and consequently they are pressuring the Government on the matter.

Some time ago the board of guardians submitted a resolution to the government calling upon them to erect 1000 new houses in Barrow without delay, but so far only a formal acknowledgment of the resolution has been received. Ejection orders served on the tenants by the landlords is further adding to a situation already

bad enough. At a recent meeting of the guardians it was proposed that a further telegram should be immediately dispatched to the Government asking them to take steps in the matter without delay. Unless action was quickly taken, it was declared, people would be flocking to the workhouse, and as part of it had been taken over for use as a military hospital there was no accommodation for them. It was also stated that justices are delaying ejection orders, and on this account landlords are now going to the High Court, where the tenants are unable to make a proper defense. Added to this, in cases where the high court makes an order, the tenants are involved in heavy costs. Another grievance is that widows and old people who have munition workers as lodgers are being driven out of their houses by Belgians.

After considerable discussion on the above mentioned points the Board of Guardians decided to send the following telegram to the Ministry of Munitions, which was accordingly dispatched:

"That consequent upon the High Court proceedings for possession of tenements by aliens and others in this town, many munition workers and other citizens are being housed in the workhouse. The board protests against the action of the Government in this matter, and calls upon them to stop further proceedings for ejections in the town during the war."

## FARMERS URGED NOT TO HOLD THEIR GRAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The United States Grain Corporation of the Federal Food Administration for the zone comprising California, Nevada and Arizona, has issued a statement calling attention to the fact that no advantage can be gained by the producer in holding his wheat, because the price set is the maximum and will not be changed during the present year. The statement says further that the sooner the farmer sells his wheat the less carrying charges he will have to pay.

It is believed that this statement has been issued because certain farmers in this county are quoted as saying that they will not sell their wheat for the price fixed by the United States Food Administration, \$2.10 a bushel.

The farmers are advised, moreover, that they should sell through the grain dealers, and not through the Food Administration, and also that they should not make shipments without first obtaining directions from the grain corporation of the Food Administration.

## KENTUCKY WILL TEACH DRAFT MEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

FRANKFORT, Ky.—The Thirty Thousand Campaign, as the campaign for \$30,000 to teach Kentucky's 30,000 illiterate young men registered for army service is called, is now being waged vigorously all over the State. This campaign is in the hands of 11 Kentucky business men.

The state headquarters of the Thirty Thousand Campaign is under the management of Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart, and is located in Louisville, Ky., and here a large force of volunteer and other workers are busy day and night.

The campaign seeks to provide school equipment for Kentucky's 30,000 illiterate young men registered for army service, so that they may be taught before they are called to fight in France.

## ARMY ORDERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following special orders have just been issued:

Officers of the engineer officers reserve corps, assigned to active duty, include Capts. Frank R. Allen, Charles A. Amari, Earl D. Andres, Gus H. Atchley, William E. Atkinson, Russell T. Bailey, Edward L. Ehrrens, Lester A. Blackner, Barton W. Bodell, Bernard C. Brennan, Earl F. Bridges, Alfred B. Carson, Byron K. Coghill, Fred S. Curtis, John C. Damon, Harry K. Davis, Frank W. Decker, Edgar C. Dietrich, Edward H. Dignowity, Gale S. Dunbar, Russell B. Euston, Charles F. Fantz, Ralph A. Felder, Joseph E. Finley, James H. P. Fisk, Leonard Fitzgerald, John P. Furbeck and Allen P. Gamble. First Lieut. E. G. Hitt, ordnance officer's reserve corps, also is assigned to active duty.

First Lieut. Henry M. Clark Jr., ordnance officers' reserve corps, will proceed to Springfield, Mass.

First Lieut. Ernest G. Horigan, National Guard (Maine), is relieved from further duty with the aviation section of the signal corps.

Second Lieut. Byron J. Brown, will report to the commanding officer, coast defenses of Narragansett Bay, for duty.

The name of Capt. Jerry Baxter, twenty-fifth infantry, is placed on the detached officers list.

Second Lieut. George B. Sheldon, quartermaster corps, national army, will report at Camp Hitchcock, Augusta, Ga.

First Lieut. Hallam B. Peters, aviation section, signal officers' reserve corps, will proceed to Toronto, Canada, and report to the commanding officer, signal corps, that place, for duty.

## NEW SECRETARY NAMED.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Minister of National Service has appointed Mr. E. A. Sanford Fawcett to be the Secretary of the National Service Department. In normal times, Mr. Fawcett is the deputy chief engineer of the local government board, but since the commencement of the war he has acted as a special investigator for the Ministry of Munitions, as secretary of the man-power distribution board and as chief assistant to the former Director-General of National Service.

Some time ago the board of guardians submitted a resolution to the government calling upon them to erect 1000 new houses in Barrow without delay, but so far only a formal acknowledgment of the resolution has been received. Ejection orders served on the tenants by the landlords is further adding to a situation already

## VISCOUNT ISHII CLEARS PLEDGE

Japan Engages Not to Violate the Integrity of China, While She Maintains Open Door and Equal Opportunity to All

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERNE, Switzerland—Having no direct outlet to the sea and being almost entirely an industrial country, Switzerland's economic position is more involved and more critical than that of any other of the European neutrals. Both the Swiss Government and the Swiss people realize in a ever increasing degree that, although they are as yet able to get from abroad a certain amount of foodstuffs and raw materials, these sources of supply may be cut off at any moment, and that they must be fully conscious of that possibility, if not probability, in dealing with the economic situation of the country. Great sacrifices have already been made, both in the way of economies and endeavors to increase the food output. Still more is required, however, and government bulletins and the press urge the people to even greater economies. The Journal de Genève recently published an important appeal from the pen of Prof. G. de Reynold, impressing upon the people the need of handling the available resources with even greater care. The numbers of railway trains, he says, should be curtailed still more; ration cards for bread should be introduced; there should be no more waste; the use of both potatoes and fruit for distilling purposes should be prohibited; the cafés, restaurants and karsals should close at 10; the undesirable portion of the foreign population should be banished.

Professor de Reynold further pleads for a more rational cultivation of the available land. "Every acre of arable soil should be cultivated," he says, "for it is agriculture that is going to save us. Even if peace were declared tomorrow our difficulties would by no means be solved. We must resist the pressure from outside. The greater our economic dependence upon other countries is, the greater will that pressure be. We must also resist the indirect pressure exerted by foreign propaganda and agents of all kinds within our borders. We must keep our army ready and be united in aim and purpose. A national policy of this nature alone is able to save the country from a great calamity."

Whilst the press is doing its share

in these critical times, the federal

## I. W. W. CHARGES MADE PUBLIC

Federal Government Tells Exact Accusations on Which It Is Hoped to Convict the 166 Members Indicted Recently

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Federal Government has made public the exact charges on which it hopes to convict 166 I. W. W. members indicted here last week.

These charges, according to the district attorney's office, are:

Prevention of plans to keep American armed in the field through interference with equipment, transportation facilities and construction work at cantonments.

Prevention of the manufacture of guns, ammunition and other munitions.

Prevention of the harvesting of grain crops throughout the country.

Attempts to stop enforcement of the conscription law.

Agitation of strikes.

Agitation for the destruction of government machinery and munition plants.

Agitation to tie up food products.

Using the mails to defraud.

Officials here say that the black bag found in the possession of William D. Haywood, international secretary and treasurer, when the Chicago offices of the I. W. W. were raided early last month, contained most of this information.

Under the charges of using the mails to defraud, officials presented evidence to the grand jury, tending to show that I. W. W. members answered "help wanted" advertisements from farmers, only to go to the farms and retard work or attempt destruction of crops.

When the new federal grand jury, which will investigate alleged anti-war activities of Socialists, was sworn in, T. C. McMillan, a court clerk, made the charge that George Berger, one of the prospective jurors, had made "seditious utterances." Berger was excused at his own request, but asked a public hearing on McMillan's charge.

Otto Christensen, chief counsel for the I. W. W., conferred with defendants in the county jail, and announced that they all assured him they were innocent of any of the charges.

A campaign is said to have been started by the I. W. W. to raise \$500,000 for defense.

United States District Attorney Clyne is hurrying preparations to go before Federal Judge Landis and ask that a date be set for the trials.

## WELL-CONDUCTED CHORUS SINGS AT MAINE FESTIVAL

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Maine Music Festival, William R. Chapman, Conductor, opening of Portland series of concerto two-first season at the New Excelsior Hall, Portland, on Oct. 1, 1917. An orchestra of Boston musicians, assisted by Mme. Amelia Galli-Curci, soprano, took part in the program, singing recital selections. She was assisted by Homer Samuels, pianist, and Manuel Bérenguer, flutist.

The conductor presented his singers in the following selections: "Arioso," "Hallelujah" chorus from "The Messiah"; Mendelssohn, "For the Lord is a Mighty God"; Benedict, "Rise, Sleep No More"; Chapman, "Battle Hymn" (Duncan Robertson, baritone, assisting); Dickinson, "Music, When Soft Voices Die"; and Boskovits, "Bella Napoli"; The conductor, according to his custom, appeared in the rôle of conductor, as well as choral interpreter, presenting, among other things, Hadley's "Atonement of Pan" suite.

Mme. Galli-Curci sang the "Bell-Song" from "Lakme," three of the Weckerlin arrangements of ancient French songs, Grieg's "Song of Solvay," Aubert's "Bourbonaise" from "Manon Lescaut" and the "Mad Scene" from "Lucia."

PORTLAND, Me.—Anybody reading the program of the Maine Music Festival from afar might easily get the impression that choral music in the north of New England, just as to a greater or less extent in the southeast and west of that region, and in many parts of the United States beyond it as well, had fallen on unhappy days.

An observer thus taking documentary survey only of his situation and noting how nothing bigger than Converse's "Peace Pipe" stood on a three-days schedule of choral performance might well believe that the gathering together of men and women in Maine to join voices in four-part harmony was not indulged in with such enthusiasm as formerly. Then let such an observer have the additional information that the Portland chorus consists of a women's division of somewhat over 300 voices and of a men's division of somewhat under 100 voices and the case must seem closed. This proportion of soprano and contralto against tenor and bass is apparently so far out of balance as to settle the question at least as far as paper calculations go.

One item, however, is left out of this figuring. For in the Maine festivals is an element that adjusts what looks like an obstinately one-sided state of things. And that which restores the desired equilibrium is the judicious and sensitive conducting of the chorus by William R. Chapman.

Some persons will argue that a large number of the Maine men who have voices are in the war. But if they are, they quit singing to polish up their muskets long before 1917 or 1914, either.

The truth of the matter clearly is that an unselement of the social equilibrium has for a long time existed in New England, making the men in all except a few rural communities slack in their support of the cause of music and throwing the responsibility for the world's cheerfulness, as far as singing helps to that end, on the women.

To tell how the conductor of the Maine festivals attains an effect of correctly regulated harmony, with the

voices of three women sounding against every voice of a man, would be to make an extended analysis of a masterful choral interpreter's technique. Perhaps the conductor could not do it if he were to attempt the great oratorio program which he gave in the first decade of his service in Portland. Possibly the illusion could not be sustained in a long work. But in a short part song like Dickens's "Music When Soft Voices Die," it can temporarily and captivably achieve.

The festival director has always given his public some instrumental as well as choral matter to think upon. Having this year a rather small group of players he is finding his orchestra chiefly valuable in accompaniments. He found it of particular advantage on the opening night because with it he could let the principal solo artist of his season, Mme. Galli-Curci, appear in the "Bell-Song" from "Lakme," almost under the conditions of opera.

As to the brilliancy of the star's shining on her own account, that is something else altogether. The soprano presented the Delibes aria with voice production and with musical execution that were for the most part perfectly correct. She sang with rich, firm tone, giving elegance of contour to her melodic phrases. But she put herself on record in no remarkable manner as to expression. Indeed, though her voice had a bright sound it delivered a singularly passionless message.

Some listeners would pass over inequalities here and there in the utterance of the "Lakme" text on the ground that the artist is not of the French school of singing. But these same ones would take her to task for attempting the little transcriptions of Weckerlin, which are so much associated in the concert hall with Parisian voices. Again some listeners would hold her to strict account for a smooth release of high final notes demanding that she forget not her good ways of last season when her acclaim was fresh. And they would be severe with her for getting at odds over the pitch with the flute player even slightly in the aria from "Lucia."

## SUSPECTED GERMAN RAIDER WAS SIGHTED

AN ATLANTIC PORT—Officers of an American steamer docking here today from South America with a \$1,000,000 cargo of wool, hides and similar products, report sighting a suspicious vessel off Brazil, thought to be a German raider. On reporting the observation to the British naval authorities at St. Lucia, B. W. I., they said that it was perhaps a raider as one was reported previously in the given position.

According to the captain of the American steamer was proceeding about 45 miles off the northeast coast of Brazil when a three-masted vessel was sighted, apparently drifting. Thinking the vessel was in distress the American boat steamed to aid it, but on approaching heard the auxiliary engine of the other craft start and before long the unknown vessel had disappeared. During the approach the captain and officers watched the vessel closely and came to the conclusion that it was a disguised German raider.

It carried no flag, was painted green with no name and had a dummy cargo of wood on board.

Two prominent features were the forecastle where a canvas screen concealed something and the deckhouse which was twice as large as the usual type on an ocean liner. Very few men were seen and the entire appearance was suspicious, they say. The captain said today that probably the raider was waiting for supplies and mistook the American vessel for the supply ship.

## RUTGERS SQUAD RESUMES DRILLS

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—Every member of the Rutgers College football squad came out of the Ursinus game in good condition on Saturday except Hummel, right end. He is expected to be in the play again within a few days. Monday afternoon the work was light, consisting mostly of correcting errors brought out in the play against Ursinus.

Today hard work will be started for the Syracuse contest, which will be played on Oct. 13. Rutgers is looking for a game to be played in New Brunswick on Saturday of this week, but has so far been unsuccessful.

## PERUVIAN COINAGE LAWS IN FORCE

CALLAO, Peru—There went into effect in Peru recently two laws, one of which authorizes the emission of paper "circular checks" (notes) of the denomination of one-tenth of a Peruvian pound (1 sol) up to the value of £500,000 (\$2,433,250) and the other the coinage in the United States for the account of the Peruvian Government of nickel money of small denominations up to a nominal value of £50,000 (\$243,325). Both of these laws have for their object the alleviation of the present financial difficulties of Peru.

METAL STREET SIGNS ASKED

DULUTH, Minn.—Metal signs indicating Duluth streets and avenues were urged by the Duluth Real Estate Exchange at a recent meeting, says the Herald. Members of the exchange were of the opinion that the names of streets should be so placed that they could be seen by autoists. A committee was appointed to make a thorough study of the matter.

STUDENTS PAY THEIR WAY

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—One hundred and fifty thousand dollars has been earned by self-supporting students of the Missouri University in the last 18 years through the help of the Y. M. C. A. Employment Bureau, says a Columbia correspondent of the Globe-Democrat. Last year about 50 per cent of the students at the university were either solely or partly self-supporting.

## PRISON HONOR SYSTEM PRAISED

Encouragement for Other States Found in Experience of Colorado—Thomas J. Tynan and the Work He Has Done

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DENVER, Colo.—As a State wherein the prison honor system has been given exhaustive and effective tryout, Colorado is in a position to show other states important results she has obtained.

"It is my opinion that convicts

of "farming out" convicts, Warden Tynan said:

"I do not believe that the promiscuous working of convicts on individual farms controlled and operated by citizens would be a success. I believe that large tracts could be leased or handled by the various states and the nation where the men can be properly handled by skilled overseers in the employ of the various institutions—men who have been trained in the prison, as we have them in Colorado.

"It is my opinion that convicts worked in such manner should be paid a small wage. While we do not follow such practice in Colorado, I have always been in favor of it, for we are now doing work to the value of \$2.50 per day by prisoners on the highways at a cost to the taxpayers of the State not to exceed 40 cents per day, for each man at work. The State could well afford to pay a little wage besides the good time allowance.

"There are 4000 convicts in the various federal penitentiaries today who are practically going to rack and ruin from idleness. Two thousand of these men could be producing a great deal in the way of crops, or they could be employed in the construction of highways in the national parks or forest reserves in the West."

In connection with the idea of thus working the federal prisoners, Warden Tynan called attention to a telegram on this subject sent by him to President Wilson on April 11, 1917. It read as follows:

"May I not suggest as an aid to increased food production that the Government urge all states, as well as

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

AUSTIN, Tex.—In the removal of Governor Ferguson there has been consummated the first removal by impeachment within the history of Texas and the second impeachment trial, and there has been inaugurated an investigation of all departments in the state government with a view to removing from officeholders any temptation to divert state funds. The Ferguson trial in the Texas Senate lasted nearly four weeks, and ended when a vote of 25 to 3, with two pairs, ordered the removal of the Governor and his permanent disqualification from holding any office of honor, trust or profit under the State of Texas.

Although Governor Ferguson is disqualified by the judgment of the Senate, entered under authority granted by the constitution, from ever again holding any office of honor, trust or profit, the deposed executive promptly declared, with the announcement of the verdict, that he would again run for Governor and would take the issues involved in his impeachment to the people for a verdict, whether or not he would be permitted later to fill the office.

The most serious of the charges preferred against Governor Ferguson was misapplication of public funds, by the diversion of them to his own use. This charge was sustained as it related to five funds and their handling by Governor Ferguson.

The defense of Governor Ferguson, and a view held to by many eminent lawyers and public men in Texas, is that the administration of these funds was in the same manner as they have been administered by other governors of Texas; that there was no wrongdoing by Governor Ferguson, and that the fault is with the system and not with the Governor. The practice has grown in the state government at Austin that public officials receiving state moneys have not been clearing such moneys into the state treasury immediately, but have been depositing such funds in various banks to their personal credit, making settlement with the state treasurer monthly in some instances and quarterly in others. Various state officials thus at times had as much as possibly half a million dollars of state moneys in their possession which, under their interpretation of the constitution and under the practice that had grown, they could keep for a period of 90 days before clearing into the state treasury. Governor Ferguson was principal stockholder in a bank at Temple, Tex., and solicited these state funds for deposit in his bank, and therein lay his undoing.

In line with the impeachment of Governor Ferguson and the disclosures resulting therefrom, the Legislature has undertaken a sweeping investigation of all departments and institutions of the state government with a view to recommending and enacting legislation that will forever do away with this method of handling state funds and will remove the temptation for wrongdoing by public officials by taking away such administration moneys. Both House and Senate have passed resolutions providing for committee to sit during vacation and investigate the state government, reporting to a special session of the Legislature to be called later by Governor Hobby.

Another project that Mr. Tynan may be expected to advocate at every opportunity with considerable vigor will be State-owned farms. At present leased tracts alone in Colorado receive the ministrations of the convict farm squads. Agricultural reserves belonging to the State, Warden Tynan points out, can not only be made to bring forth better returns, but will result in the building up of valuable properties administered for the welfare of the penal institution and the Commonwealth. As an instance where such complete control and ownership works for better results, there may be cited the wonderful garden tracts that have been brought into bearing on the heretofore barren hillsides of the penitentiary inclosure at Canon City. Under Warden Tynan's direction 25 acres of rocky, desert land have been reclaimed to an extent where they produce more than sufficient vegetables for the entire prison population.

YALE THANKS HARVARD

Harvard authorities have received a resolution, passed by the Yale board, formally expressing the thanks of the latter for advantages provided by Harvard to nearly 100 Yale students last summer for instruction in military tactics. The Yale men not only studied military work under the French officers at Cambridge, but also went to the encampment at Barre for three weeks of training.

Questioned as to the practicability

of "farming out" convicts, Warden Tynan said:

"I do not believe that the promiscuous working of convicts on individual farms controlled and operated by citizens would be a success. I believe that large tracts could be leased or handled by the various states and the nation where the men can be properly handled by skilled overseers in the employ of the various institutions—men who have been trained in the prison, as we have them in Colorado.

"It is my opinion that convicts worked in such manner should be paid a small wage. While we do not follow such practice in Colorado, I have always been in favor of it, for we are now doing work to the value of \$2.50 per day by prisoners on the highways at a cost to the taxpayers of the State not to exceed 40 cents per day, for each man at work. The State could well afford to pay a little wage besides the good time allowance.

"There are 4000 convicts in the various federal penitentiaries today who are practically going to rack and ruin from idleness. Two thousand of these men could be producing a great deal in the way of crops, or they could be employed in the construction of highways in the national parks or forest reserves in the West."

In connection with the idea of thus working the federal prisoners, Warden Tynan called attention to a telegram on this subject sent by him to President Wilson on April 11, 1917. It read as follows:

"May I not suggest as an aid to increased food production that the Government urge all states, as well as

## DEPOSED MAN WILL RUN AGAIN

Former Governor Ferguson of Texas to Try for Governorship, Although Barred From Holding Any Office in State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

AUSTIN, Tex.—In the removal of Governor Ferguson there has been consummated the first removal by impeachment within the history of Texas and the second impeachment trial, and there has been inaugurated an investigation of all departments in the state government with a view to removing from officeholders any temptation to divert state funds. The Ferguson trial in the Texas Senate lasted nearly four weeks, and ended when a vote of 25 to 3, with two pairs, ordered the removal of the Governor and his permanent disqualification from holding any office of honor, trust or profit under the State of Texas.

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give these investigation committees broad inquisitorial powers and to provide for calling the special session to receive their reports. At present it appears that legislation will be enacted by this special session establishing a fiscal policy for Texas that will embrace modern business methods, do away with many useless and overlapping departments, and place the state government on an economical basis.

With the removal of Governor Ferguson, Lieut.-Gov. Will P. Hobby became Governor of Texas. Mr. Hobby is an active newspaper man of wide experience. He worked his way through college, and early entered the newspaper field as a reporter. He acquired an interest in a newspaper plant and became owner of the Waco (Texas) Morning News and the Beaumont (Texas) Enterprise, the latter paper being still owned by him. Mr. Hobby was practically unknown in Texas politics up to the time he was nominated as Lieutenant-Governor two years ago. In the regular session of the Legislature, Mr. Hobby presided with such fairness and impartiality in the Senate that he won the respect of even his political enemies.

It is already assured that Mr. Hobby will be the Democratic nominee for Governor in the primaries of July, 1918. There will be little change in the administration of Texas affairs under Mr. Hobby as Governor, except that the State will be run on a more economical basis.

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Comparing the price of cotton with the price of wheat

## COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## TWO OUTFIELDS WELL MATCHED

Little to Choose Between the Chicago Americans and the New York Nationals in That Department of Baseball Play

With the first game of the world's baseball championship series of 1917 between the Chicago White Sox, champions of the American League, and the New York Giants, champions of the National League, scheduled to take place in Chicago next Saturday afternoon, baseball fans are now showing keen interest in the question as to which of these two teams will win the premier baseball title of the world. Each has a large following which is ready to declare that it will succeed to the title held for the past two years by the Boston Red Sox; but it looks as if the ultimate winner would be in doubt to the very end with possibilities of the series going to the limit number of games.

A comparison of the two outfields shows that there is really little to choose between them, with whatever advantage there is resting with the Chicago White Sox in the right field position. The regulars on the Chicago team are Jackson, left; Felsch, center; and John Collins and Leibold, right. The New York outfields are Burns, right; Kauff, center, and Robertson, right.

Jackson and Burns are two outfielders of more than average ability. Up to this season Jackson has always been a .300-batman and generally close behind Cobb in the American League standing. This year he has been below this class, his unofficial average up to last Thursday being .298. He is one of the best throwers in either league, covers a lot of ground in the outfield and is fast on the bases although not as good a base runner as Burns. Burns, while not a spectacular player, is really one of the best in the game. He covers considerable ground, throws fairly well, bats in the .300-class and has stolen 33 bases. On the above showing there is little to choose between the two men.

Kauff of the Giants and Felsch of the White Sox also appear to be pretty well matched. The batting averages to last Thursday give Kauff .310 against .302 for Felsch, showing they are not very far apart in this department of play. Both are fast on the bases, Kauff having stolen 30 bases to 24 for Felsch. In the field Felsch probably covers a little more territory than Kauff and is somewhat better in throwing to the plate, so that on offensive Kauff has a shade the better of it, with Felsch having a slight advantage on the defensive.

Robertson is the regular right fielder for the Giants and he is far below the standard set by the other two. His batting has brought him an average of only .257. He is a pretty good ground-coverer and throws fairly well. Chicago uses two fielders in right field, John Collins being there when a left-handed pitcher is in the box for the opposing team and Leibold playing when there is a right-hander pitching. Of the two, Collins is the better and for all-round work is also better than Robertson of the Giants. Collins has batted for only about .241, but he is a very timely batsman, having a faculty of getting his hits when they will do the most good. He covers a lot of territory, is very sure on ground and fly balls and throws well. While far from being a spectacular player, he is one of the most dependable in the game today. Leibold is not up to the standard of any of the players mentioned. He has batted for only .236 and does not cover as much territory as the other players.

When it comes to substitute outfielders, the White Sox have much the better of it with Murphy against Wilholt and Thorpe of the Giants. The unofficial batting averages of the outfielders most likely to get into the series up to and including Sept. 27, follow:

Player and club—G. AB R. H. SH Ave Murphy, Chicago... 58 53 10 17 4.321 Kauff, New York... 149 545 83 169 21 .310 Felsch, Chicago... 149 545 83 172 19 .302 Burns, New York... 149 585 103 176 5 .291 John Collins, Chicago... 149 545 83 171 9 .295 Wilholt, New York... 94 241 71 9 2.375 Robertson, N. Y... 129 521 61 134 14 .237 J. Collins, Chicago... 80 237 36 57 7 .241 Leibold, Chicago... 122 423 58 109 7 .236 Thorpe, New York... 98 286 35 69 12 .233

## NEW YORK TEAM HAS SCRIMMAGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A hard scrimmage was given the New York University football squad Monday after the rest over the week end. The freshman team, strengthened by a few of last year's squad, was sent against a tentative varsity, the personnel of which was changed frequently by the coaches. It is still an open question as to the make-up of the team that the R. P. I. on Saturday.

The temporary regulars had the ball for the most of the afternoon, and though finished teamwork was lacking the backfield made several effective gains. Covello, Finley, Worth, and Egan each did well. Several forward passes were tried, but few succeeded. On the line of the regulars were the veterans Sokolow, Brin, Goldberg and Goff, while Christopher alternated with several others at the quarterback position.

## CHALLENGER TAKES LEAD

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Joseph Concanon of New York, challenger, took a big lead Monday night over Frank Teberski of Schenectady, the pocket billiard champion, scoring 150 to 32 in the first block of their 450-ball match.



Underwood &amp; Underwood

Outfielder Joseph Jackson, Chicago American League Club

## MANY PROTESTS AGAINST GIVING OUT OF TICKETS

Applications for World's Series Tickets by Special Delivery Said to Have Been Filled First

CHICAGO, Ill.—Vigorous protests from scores of Chicagoans were received Monday at the Chicago baseball park when the first lot of unfilled applications for world series seats were returned to their senders.

Letters stating the applicants had been among the first to send their requests for seats came in by the hundreds. Resentment was expressed by many because the first applications filed were said to have been from those which reached the park by special delivery, while those coming through the ordinary mail were returned until later. On one day, it was announced, 3000 special delivery requests were handled.

A resolution directing the police to cooperate with park officials to prevent ticket speculating was adopted by the City Council Monday. The police were directed to prohibit the sale of tickets in streets of alleys and to aid in excluding from the park all purchasers of tickets from speculators.

## SEMIFINAL AND FINAL ROUNDS IN OAKLEY TOURNEY

WATERTOWN, Mass.—Semifinal and final round matches are scheduled for today in the annual three-day golf tournament over the course of the Oakley Country Club here. In the first division F. J. Wright Jr., of Albermarle, Massachusetts, and Western junior champion, will play A. M. Hoxie of Waupatuck, while Paul Tewksbury of Woodland will meet J. Malone of Oakley in the semifinal round and the winners will meet in the final. First and second rounds in the second sixteen will also be played today.

Several extra hole matches marked the play in the two flights which completed the first and second rounds of match play Monday. Several defaults detracted from the usual interest in the morning's play, as despite all the precautions taken by the tournament committee several players who had promised to compete failed to show up for the first contest.

L. J. Malone had the hardest time in his place in the semifinals with a 19-hole contest, which he won in the second round from R. W. Stanley. The winners follow:

FIRST SIXTEEN—First Round

J. A. Barnes, Wellesley, defeated C. P. Peabody, Oakley, by default.

F. J. Wright Jr., Albermarle, defeated H. F. Wright, Boston, by default.

A. M. Hoxie, Waupatuck, defeated D. W. Daley, Oakley, by default.

J. A. Farren, Scarborough, defeated A. M. Hoxie, Winchester, by default.

Paul Tewksbury, Woodland, defeated F. Elliott, Commonwealth, 5 and 4.

R. J. Smith, Winchester, defeated S. Ushe, Oakley, 8 and 6.

J. Malone, Woodland, defeated W. A. R. W. Stanley, Brae Burn, defeated F. E. Chaney, Thorney Lea, by default.

Second Round

Wright defeated Barnes, 6 and 4.

Hoxie defeated Farren, 1 up.

Tewksbury defeated R. L. Smith, 6 and 5.

Malone defeated Stanley, 1 up, 19 holes.

## HARD WORK FOR BROWN

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Brown University football squad was driven hard Monday. New tactics for hardening the candidates were employed, dummy tackling and setting-up exercises. An eleven was formed and pushed through a signal drill.

## TUFTS COLLEGE FOOTBALL SQUAD OPENS PRACTICE

Coach Smith Has Few Veterans Left, but Outlook Is Not Without Encouragement

MEDFORD, Mass.—Coach R. C. Smith issued a call for Tufts College football candidates Monday, and held the first practice of the season on Tufts oval. Practice will be held daily in preparation for the opening game of the season with Boston College Columbus Day at Fenway Park. Only 13 men were on hand, but a squad of 35 to 40 is expected after college opens Thursday.

The Tufts team starts the season without its regular coach, its captain and the greater part of last year's brilliant team. Head Coach Dr. C. E. Whelan is serving with a medical unit, and Capt. Doane, last year's fullback, is a member of the naval reserve. Various war activities and graduation have taken all but five of last year's "T" winners.

Coach Smith, who for several years assisted Dr. Whelan in coaching the Tufts teams and is well acquainted with the plays introduced under the Whelan system, is pleased over the Tufts possibilities. Although no such splendid results can be expected from the squad this season as were secured during the past few years, Coach Smith is confident that the Brown and Blue will make a good showing in the short schedule of five games which has been mapped out after many cancellations.

Appointment will be made this week of a captain to take the place of Doane. The winners of the "T" who would be eligible for the captaincy and who have reported for practice are as follows: Jochim, an end; Abbott, a substitute guard, and Olson, who played end in a few games during the latter part of the season. The choice for leadership lies between Jochim and Drummond, with Drummond the favorite.

Paul Drummey, "quarterback last year, and Owen Keefe, star halfback, will be in the lineup in the opening game. A large freshman class and several likely candidates who have played in other school and college teams, will be brought out to fill the places left vacant by graduation or calls to national service. The schedule is as follows:

Oct. 12—Boston College at Fenway Park; 20—West Point at West Point; 27—Syracuse at Syracuse.

Nov. 3—New Hampshire State at Tufts Oval; 10—Colby at Tufts Oval; 17—Dartmouth at Manchester, N. H.

Dec. 1—Wellesley, by default.

Dec. 8—Wellesley, by default.

Dec. 15—Wellesley, by default.

Dec. 22—Wellesley, by default.

Dec. 29—Wellesley, by default.

Dec. 26—Wellesley, by default.

Dec. 23—Wellesley, by default.

Dec. 20—Wellesley, by default.

Dec. 17—Wellesley, by default.

Dec. 14—Wellesley, by default.

Dec. 11—Wellesley, by default.

Dec. 8—Wellesley, by default.

Dec. 5—Wellesley, by default.

Dec. 2—Wellesley, by default.

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## GUSTAVE HERVÉ GIVES WARNING TO FREE RUSSIA

Editor of French Journal Sees Hope Only in the Employment of Stern Measures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PARIS, France.—"Russia in Danger" is the subject of an editorial in *La Victoire* from the pen of its editor, Gustave Hervé. To throw down the ancien régime in time of war, that régime being rotten to the core, was an easy matter; but the Herculean task is to set the new Russia on her feet says M. Hervé. Mr. Kerensky is attempting it. Will he succeed with the material at his disposal, a not very numerous, timid, middle class, a politically inexperienced working class with its head full of the nonsense of German socialism, and an innumerable peasant community, both unlettered and simple-minded? Though lacking political experience, with a little common sense the working class of the towns and particularly that of Petrograd could, if it had practised the union sacrée, the entente cordiale, with the liberal middle class, have enabled the revolution to steer round a dangerous headland. The Petrograd Soviet, a council elected among the workmen of the capital, could have been to the new régime what the Club of the Jacobins with its well-organized branches in all departments was more or less successfully to France during the Revolution—the mentor of the ignorant and selfish portion of the population. . . . But to make this possible in Russia it would have been necessary for the mentor to have realized from the beginning that in such a backward country as Russia a solution for the great political and social problems could only be found after the war and that success under arms and the union sacrée were the best means of getting rid of Tzarism once for all, without any possible chance of a reaction.

Unfortunately for Russia and for the Entente, the leaders of the Soviet had been poisoned with German socialist theories on the war of classes and working class internationalism. And it is this which will prove fatal to the Russian Revolution one of these days, unless sufficiently clear-thinking Russian Socialists are found who will throw their doctrines overboard. Mr. Kerensky at the present moment is making a supreme effort to save his country, as well as the new régime. It is evident that during the last few weeks, fearing the abyss into which Russia is on the point of falling, he has resolved to free himself from the imbecile dictatorship of the soviets. In order to accomplish this he would have liked to have called a regularly elected constituent assembly from whom he would have derived his powers, which would then have been perfectly legal and open to no question. But it was impossible to proceed to general elections, to consult the people, both men and women, by means of universal suffrage in a country which is not organized for such popular consultations, which is full of people who can neither read nor write, which is 10 times bigger than France, which has limited railway communications and in which 10,000,000 men are mobilized! Imagine the difficulties which would be met with in France at the present time if a regular consultation of the sovereign people were attempted!

Finding it impossible to call a con-

stituent assembly, Mr. Kerensky convened what may well be termed an assembly of notables at Moscow. This conference was attended by all the members of the various dumas which have been elected since 1905, and which have all been dissolved more or less regularly; at their side are the Zemstvos, those general councils which chiefly represent the landed proprietors; representatives of the principal towns; delegates of the workmen's Soviets; delegates of the peasants groups, making a total of 2500. It was before these more or less qualified representatives of the whole nation that Mr. Kerensky made that moving speech which is but a cry of distress, a last appeal to the conscience of his people. But it is also an ultimatum to the wreckers of the revolution: Mr. Kerensky tells them that he is prepared to treat them as they would have been treated under the Tzarist régime, which history tells us, was used and abused the Cossacks and the hanging post.

It is about time. It is not with speeches, Mr. Kerensky, however eloquent, that the Committee of Public Safety in France repressed insurrections such as those which took place in Kronstadt. The reactionary peril at this moment, Mr. Kerensky, is not from the Extreme Right: it is from the French front, a hill of 304 meters, constituted a formidable position. Monte Santo, which their cousins the Italians had just captured so brilliantly to the east of Gorizia, M. Hervé continues, was only a foothold compared to the great mountains of the Alps, but it rose to a height of 682 meters, more than twice the height of their 304-meter hill. There was, however, something worse for the Italian offensive to conquer than those heights of 700 and 800 meters which dominated Gorizia on the east, such as San Gabriele and San Daniele a little south of Monte Santo and still occupied by the Austrians. Between the lower part of the Isonzo and Trieste, M. Hervé writes, in that part of the country which borders on the sea, there is the Carso. There, for 20 kilometers, there are nothing but stony plateaux, of no great elevation, but without roads, almost without trees, full of crevasses and piles of rocks, affording excellent shelter for the enemy's machine guns. It is on this battle field, bristling with natural difficulties that General Cadorna's army has, for the last two years, inflicted defeat after defeat on the Austrians.

The latest battle has meant for the Austrians the loss of 23,000 prisoners, 75 cannon and a position of the first importance. Monte Santo, which, together with two other heights still in the possession of the Austrians, commands the approach to Gorizia on the east. When the other two heights, San Gabriele and San Daniele, fall in their turn, the passage by the Vipacco will be open and the Vipacco, a tributary of the Isonzo, leads by a natural way to the north of the Carso which will make it possible to threaten the railroads between Trieste and Austria. It is the way which leads by Comens to the knot of railways at S. Peter, and their vital importance for the masters of Trieste is shown by a glance at the map.

The great victory has been celebrated by triumphal processions in

SIRUP PRICES DROP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BOLTON, Miss.—So great is the syrup surplus in and near Bolton that the price has become as low as 30 cents a gallon. The cane crop is in splendid condition, and promises, according to the manufacturers and planters, to be the biggest yield in the history of the state.

finding it impossible to call a con-

## FRENCH TRIBUTE TO ITALY'S GAINS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PARIS, France—Gustave Hervé pays a generous tribute in the *Victoire* to the Italian victories and the capture of Monte Santo. After the news of the English victories in Artois and Flanders and after the French victory at Verdun the news has come of an advance which implies a victory of at least equal importance. From time to time, says Gustave Hervé, discontented people have been heard asking what the Italians were doing. They were doing exactly what the French and their allies were doing. They were carrying on the war of positions and trenches and they were doing it with the added difficulty presented by the fact that Austrian territory was defended against their assaults by Alpine mountains with their terrible gorges, impracticable paths and all the other difficulties of mountainous regions.

It was no small task to advance rapidly in such country, when, on the French front, a hill of 304 meters constituted a formidable position. Monte Santo, which their cousins the Italians had just captured so brilliantly to the east of Gorizia, M. Hervé continues, was only a foothold compared to the great mountains of the Alps, but it rose to a height of 682 meters, more than twice the height of their 304-meter hill. There was, however, something worse for the Italian offensive to conquer than those heights of 700 and 800 meters which dominated Gorizia on the east, such as San Gabriele and San Daniele a little south of Monte Santo and still occupied by the Austrians. Between the lower part of the Isonzo and Trieste, M. Hervé writes, in that part of the country which borders on the sea, there is the Carso. There, for 20 kilometers, there are nothing but stony plateaux, of no great elevation, but without roads, almost without trees, full of crevasses and piles of rocks, affording excellent shelter for the enemy's machine guns. It is on this battle field, bristling with natural difficulties that General Cadorna's army has, for the last two years, inflicted defeat after defeat on the Austrians.

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The great victory has been celebrated by triumphal processions in

all the big Italian cities. Italy has as much right to be as proud of her soldiers as the French have to be proud of their pollii of Verdun. The Italian pollii who have taken Monte Santo belong to the same family as those who have just taken the Mort Homme and hill 304. They have the same dash in attack, the same quick intelligence in making the best use of the ground, the same initiative, the same cheerful heroism, the same disgust for war with its atrocities and the same determination to make an end for good and all of this scourge of the human race. Italy has also the right to be proud of the efforts of her capitalists, of her engineers and of her workmen who have made hundreds of new factories spring out of the ground and who have furnished the Italian soldiers with the war material and munitions which are enabling them today to drive back the Austrians. The French can understand the joy felt by the Italians at these victories; they understand that people's feelings toward Austria who, until 1859, had her heel on the rich plain of the Po, on Milan and on Venice and who still has under her claws Trent and Trieste, the Italian Metz and Strasbourg. In 1859, with the help of the French soldiers, she was able to drive the barbarians out of Lombardy. More powerful today, she is able, unaided, to administer serious defeats on those who, in 1859, held Italian soldiers as little account. The French, repeats Gustave Hervé, understand and share the joy of the Italians; at such times it is good to remember the gratitude due to the Italians for the devotion to idealism which two years ago induced them to throw themselves into the furnace to fight side by side with the French for the threatened rights of the peoples and of civilization.

PASSENGER SERVICE CUT  
DES MOINES, Ia.—Purely a war measure, says an Omaha dispatch to the Register, the Union Pacific Railroad has announced that a number of cuts in Pacific coast passenger train service will be made, enabling a number of locomotives and crews which have heretofore been in passenger service to be sent into the freight service.

## ONTARIO TO HOLD A REFERENDUM ON PROHIBITION

Both Sides Active—Churches Strong in Support of the Measure—Vote on October 4

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

QUEBEC, Que.—The coming vote on prohibition, which will be taken on Oct. 4, is sharing honors in the matter of public interest in the Province with the subject of conscription. Both the "pros" and the "antis" are working at top pressure to win the day, and both claim victory in the approaching fight.

The vote is being carried out under what is known as the Scott Act, and has been brought into operation owing to a petition signed by 8000 people. This was presented to the Governor-in-Council, and after it had been ascertained that the petition was valid, the Government ordered that a referendum should be taken. Strangely enough the two contending parties are each led by a judge, the leader of the prohibitionists being Sir Francis Lemieux, Chief Justice of the Superior Court, while the head of the anti-prohibition campaign is Judge Langeler.

The antis make an extraordinary claim. They say that even if prohibition is carried on the 4th, it will avail nothing, as the liquor interests will move into a little city called Quebec West, which has been created by an act of the local Legislature and which, they claim, has power to grant as many licenses as the council wants to.

Among the churches which are waking up to the fact that prohibition makes for the morality and well-being of a country is the Anglican Church. At the recent meeting of the Social Service Council of the Church of England in Canada, held in Ottawa, after a lengthy discussion, the general feeling was that the time had come when the Church of England was forced to commit itself one way or another on the subject of prohibition, and consequently the following resolution was passed:

"That this Council of Social Service

directs the executive committee to take all possible steps to forward the consummation of Dominion-wide prohibition."

The debate preceding the passing of the resolution was taken part in by bishops, clergy and lay representatives from all over Canada.

## OKLAHOMANS ASKED TO FORGET POLITICS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. PAUL, Minn.—C. H. March, chairman of the State Public Safety Commission's committee investigating food prices, has called a conference with milk distributors and producers following an announcement that the price of milk to consumers in the Twin Cities would be raised Oct. 1 to 13 cents a quart. It has been selling for 10 cents, and the proposed increase means a rise in price since 1915 from 7 cents. The distributors blame the price increase on the producers, giving figures to show that while milk now costs them about 5 cents a quart, under the new schedule of prices of the producers it will wholesale at 7 cents. This gives the distributing firms a margin of 6 cents as against 5 cents under the old schedule, and makes the cost to the consumer nearly twice the amount paid to the farmer. Colonel March considers this an exorbitant toll, and believes that milk can be sold at a profit at 12 cents, and probably less.

Dairymen say increased cost of feed makes higher prices necessary. Milkers also will be asked why feed costs have not been reduced, along with the price of flour and wheat. This has been an unusually good summer for grass and hay in the Twin Cities producing district.

## MILK PRICE HELD "EXORBITANT"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—The Oklahoma State Council of Defense has made a special plea to candidates for office and their supporters to "forget partisan politics," and devote their energies to boosting for the success of the war. In its statement the council says: "Forget partisan politics. Help take the message of the war to the citizens of Oklahoma. Aid your State in doing its full share in winning the war. Above all things now be a patriot." Oklahoma is on the eve of a general political campaign which is to be waged for state, county and congressional offices next year.

## TWO CITY COAL YARDS

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Evansville will have two municipal coal yards this winter when Mayor Bosse's new mine near Chandler is in full operation, says a dispatch to the News. It is on the Southern Railroad, and the Evansville & Bonville traction line, and shipments will be made on both lines.

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## BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

## STOCK MARKET LIQUIDATION

Rail Issues Again Weak Feature, Some Stocks Selling at Lowest Prices in Many Years—Industrials Also Are Lower

New York stock market prices rose again in the first dealings today, but then eased off, and in some cases showed a large drop from the best and net declines compared with yesterday afternoon's closing figures. General Motors, for instance, advanced 5¢ of a point, and then fell nearly two points to a point below its previous final quotation. Inspiration Copper eased off 5¢ of a point from its earlier highest level. Mexican Petroleum was strong, but did not stay at the top. Steel common moved up 5¢ soon after the opening.

The New York market was heavy late in the first half-hour.

Another drive at the rails brought some of the active issues of this group to the lowest level they have reached in many years. St. Paul was a particularly weak feature. After opening off 5¢ at 52½, it improved to 52½ and then dropped more than 2 points before midday. Delaware & Hudson opened off 5¢ at 97½, improved to 97½ and declined 2 points. New York Central opened off 5¢ at 75½ and sold off nearly 2 points further before midday. Reading was up 5¢ at the opening at 82 and declined 1½.

The industrials also moved downward as the session advanced. United States Steel, after opening up 5¢ at 110½, improved to 111 and then declined well under 109 before midday. Republic Steel, Bethlehem Steel 'B', Gulf, Baldwin, General Motors, Utah Copper and Inspiration showed good sized losses during the first half of the session. The trend was downward at midday.

Still lower records were established in the early afternoon. St. Paul receded to 50 before the beginning of the last hour. At that time there appeared to be little or no indication of a rally. Liquidation has been heavy, and it was thought that a recovery is overdue.

## CHICAGO BOARD

Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc. Corn—Open High Low Close Dec. 1, 1916 1,18½ 1,19½ 1,17½ 1,19½% May 1, 1916 1,16½ 1,14½ 1,16½ Oats— 58½ 57½ 57½ 57½ Oct. 58½ 57½ 57½ 57½ Dec. 58½ 59 57½ 59 May 60½ 61½ 60½ 61½ Pork— 45.15 45.10 45.15 45.15 Jan. 45.15 46.70 47.15

## GRAIN MARKET

C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc., of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, received the following from their Chicago correspondent:

Corn—The market met with considerable selling for commission houses for a time and moderate decline in values resulted. The pressure was credited partly to bearish Wall Street interests and also to those who have been giving the market a great deal of support recently. Favorable weather conditions and the feeling that the crop has been virtually made told against sentiment which seemed more bearish. Reports of big yields from southern states and from Nebraska and Iowa were at hand.

The trade expects more advice of the corn crop having matured satisfactorily, from a number of sections this week. It is a question, however, if a government report of about 3,200,000,000 bushels, which is expected on Oct. 8, has not been discounted. Country offerings of old corn are still small despite the satisfactory crop weather. Covering of shorts checked the decline.

Oats—The market sagged, due to the reaction in corn, favorable weather for the movement and the slow cash demand. Exporters say that they can afford to wait for lower prices. Sentiment would be more bearish if farmers were disposed to sell more freely. Commission house sentiment is against the market, and it is reflected in the scale-up selling.

## HOG PRICE LOWER

CHICAGO, Ill.—Hogs were slow and 5 to 10 cents lower than yesterday's average. Top price \$19.50 per hundredweight.

## WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

## BOSTON AND VICINITY

Fair tonight and Wednesday; continued cool; light west to southwest winds.

For Southern New England: Fair, continued cool tonight; partly cloudy and warmer Wednesday; probably showers in Vermont, Northern New Hampshire and Northern Maine.

## TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 52°10 a. m. 55 12 noon 58

## IN OTHER CITIES

8 a. m. 68° New Orleans 66 Buffalo 48° New York 48 Chicago 55° Philadelphia 48 Cincinnati 44° Pittsburg, Pa. 42 Denver 48° Portland, Me. 50 Des Moines 56° Portland, Ore. 53 Jacksonville 62° San Francisco 54 Kansas City 50° St. Louis 55 Nantucket 54 Washington 48

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

Last	Open	High	Low	Sale
ABk'Note pf..	44½	44½	44½	44½
AjaxRubber..	60	60	60	60
Alaska Gold..	4½	4½	4½	4½
Alaska Ju..	3	3	3	3
A A Chem pf..	97½	97½	97½	97½
Am B Suggpf..	91	91	91	91
Am Can..	46½	47	45½	45½
Am Canpf..	102	102	101½	101½
Am Express..	93	93	93	93
Am H & L..	12½	12½	12	12
Am H & L pf..	55½	55½	55½	55½
Am Int Corp..	51	51	49½	49½
Am Linseed..	24	25½	24	25½
Am Lins'dpf..	60	61½	60	61½
Am Loco..	61½	61½	60½	61
Am Smelt'g..	97½	97½	96	97
Am Sugar..	111	111	110½	110½
Am Tel & Tel..	115½	116	115½	115½
Am Woolpf..	4½	4½	4½	4½
Tenn Cop cft..	14½	14½	14½	14½
Texas Co..	163	163	163	163
Union Pac..	128½	128	126½	127½
UnionPac'f..	77½	77½	77½	77½
U S Alloy Steel..	43½	43½	43½	43½
U S C I P..	16½	16½	16½	16½
U S Rubber..	58½	59	57½	58
U S S & C..	60	60	60	60
U S Steel..	110½	111	108½	110½
U S Steel pf..	115½	116	115½	116
Bald Loco..	64½	64½	63	64½
Balt & Ohio pf..	67	67	66½	66½
Beth Co..	59½	59½	59	59
Beth Steel..	95	95	95	95
BethSteel'pf..	92	92	92	92
BethSteel'pf..	94½	94½	92	93½
BFGoodrich..	43½	43½	42½	42½
Brook R T..	59½	59½	59½	59½
BurnsTerm..	7½	7½	7	7
BurnsBros..	101½	101½	101½	101½
Cal & Supt..	25	25	24½	24½
Cal Pac Cor..	30½	30½	30½	30½
Can Pacific..	147½	148	147	148
Cat Leather..	86	86½	84	84
Cer Dis'p..	33	33	32½	32½
Cer Dis'p..	33	33	32½	32½
Chambers..	72½	72	72	72
Ches & Ohio..	55	55½	53½	53½
CMA & St Paul..	52½	52½	50½	51
CMA & St Paul pf..	98½	98½	95½	96½
Chi Rl & Paects..	25%	25%	25%	24%
Chi Rl6pfwi..	52	52	51½	51½
Chi Rl7pfwi..	63	63	61½	62½
Chi & West pf..	27½	27½	27½	27½
Chi & W..	104	104½	103½	104½
Chile Cop..	18	18	17½	17½
Chino Cop..	50	50	49½	50
C C & St L..	33	33	33	33
Cold Gas & El..	30½	30½	30½	30½
Cruc Steel..	73½	73½	71½	73½
CrucSteel'pf..	94½	94½	94½	94½
Cuban CSug..	32½	32½	31	31½
Cuban CSug..	83½	83½	83	83
Del & Huds..	97½	97½	95½	95½
Del & Lac..	195½	195½	195½	195½
Denver..	7	7	7	7
Denver pf..	15	15	15	15
Denver pf..	24.65	24.45	24.60	24.60
Denibgh..	24.82	24.60	24.80	24.80
Denibgh..	23.92	23.72	23.92	23.92

## NEW YORK STOCKS

BOSTON—Following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:45 p. m.

Last	Open	High	Low	Sale
P & W Va pf..	60	60	59	60
Pitts Coal..	51	51	51	51
Pitts Coal pf..	86	86	86	86
Press S pf..	100	100	100	100
Pullman..	135½	135½	135½	135½
Ray Con..	24½	25	24½	24½
Reading..	82	82	81½	81½
Repub 1 & S..	82½	83	81½	82½
Royal Dutch..	69½	69½	68½	69
Rumely..	11½	11½	11½	11½
Savage Arms..	70	70	70	70
SaxonMotor..	12	12	12	12
Seaboard A L..	11½	11½	11½	11½
St. Am Tel..	115½	116	115½	115½
Am Woolen pf..	95½	95½	95½	95½
At Gif & W I..	102½	102½	101½	102½
Cal & Ariz..	76	76	74½	74½
Centennial..	530	530	525	525
Copper Range..	55½	55½	55	55
Daly West..	2	2	2	2
East Butte..	11½	11½	11½	11½
East Royal..	30	30	30	30
Island Creek..	85	85	85	85
Mass Mining..	9½	9½	9½	9½
Mass. Gas..	88½	88½	88½	88½
May Old Col..	24	24	2	2
Mergenthaler..	143	143	143	143
Mohawk..	81	81	80½	80½
N E Tel..	105½	105½	105½	105
North Butte..	15½	16	15½	16
Old Dom..	46	46	46	46
Pond Cr Coal..	21½	21½	21½	21½
Quincy..	84	84	84	84
Shannon..	6½	6½	6½	6½
St. Mary's..	71	71	70	70
Swift & Co. 148..	148	148	148	148
Trinity..	6	6	6	6
Tuolumne..	11½	11½	11½	11½
Utah Apex..	3½	3½	3½	3½
Utah Metals..	37½	37½	37½	37½
Utah Metals..	60½	60½	60½	60½
U S R S & M..	60½	60½	60½	60½
U S Steel pf..	115½	116	115½	116
United Shoe..	46½	46½	46½	46½
U.S. Corp..	26	26	26	26
United Fruitt..	128	128	128	128
Victoria..	3	3	3	3
Wolverine..	40½	40½	40½	40½
West End St R..	39	39	39	39

## NEW YORK STOCKS

BOSTON—Following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:45 p. m.

Last	Open	High
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## NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

## PRICE DECLINE IN SEPTEMBER

Drop in Rail Issues the Feature of Last Month's Trading on New York Stock Exchange—Heavy Sales in Liberty Bonds

Stock market values in general failed to reveal any particular trend last month except in instance of the railroad securities which tumbled to the lowest levels in a decade. While this group recorded a net loss of nearly three points, the industrials and corporates, after erratic fluctuations, showed small fractional advances.

The late August recession was continued on the first two days of September and in the only million-share markets of the month, the industrials average fell to the mid-1915 levels. Then came a slight rebound which was followed by drives at the marines and motors, the rails continuing to sag to the bottom figures since November, 1907. The market on the 19th turned abruptly on easier money conditions and aided by extensive covering by shorts, broad improvement continued for several days. The markets in the final week again became reactionary.

Share trading in Wall Street last month was 20 per cent greater than in the quiet April period but materially less than one-half as busy as in September a year ago when an aggregate of 30,809,635 shares was turned over. Boston stock sales were 18 per cent larger than in August, but contrast sharply with the share trading in corresponding month last year when the boom in copper shares was on. The turnover then was more than four times as large as last month's sales.

The heavy sales in Liberty bonds produced unusual activity in the bond market, the September business on the Boston exchange being the largest for any month since March, 1913, while the New York bond market displayed the greatest activity since last April.

The averages and share dealings are summarized below:

RAIL INDUSTRIALS COPPERS		
Sept. high...	\$9.08	86.02
Sept. low...	\$8.58	81.20
Sept. close...	\$8.55	83.81
Net decline for Sept. ....	2.90	*41
Aug. high...	94.16	93.85
Aug. low...	89.45	83.40
Net decline for Aug. ....	4.12	8.35
Advances		2.60
New York	Boston	Phila.
Shares, Sept. 14, 20,200	301,044	255,200
Shares, Aug. 26, 8,800	255,151	218,635
Shares, July 12, 52,800	257,000	233,465
Shares, June 19, 76,800	493,976	287,122
Shares, Sept. 1916	30,809,635	1,562,788
Bonds, Sept. \$83,125,000	\$1,932,500	\$1,953,850
Bonds, Aug. 66,872,500	1,128,250	1,243,430
Bonds, July 60,071,300	745,050	964,950
Bonds, June 55,902,250	939,750	894,330
Bonds, Sept. 1916	32,128,500	1,172,300

## DENVER &amp; RIO GRANDE MEETING

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A proxy committee consisting of John W. Platten, J. Horace Harding and Harrison Williams, members of Denver & Rio Grande road's stockholders' committee, is asking stockholders for proxies for annual meeting Oct. 16 in support of the following slate: B. F. Bush, Harry Bronner, Arthur Coppel, George J. Gould, J. Horace Harding, George G. Haven, Edward T. Jeffery, John W. Platten, Finley J. Shepard, Harrison Williams. This will afford stockholders' committee substantial representation on the board.

## SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Oct. 2

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Atlanta—W. F. Spaulding of Gramling Spaulding & Co.; Lenox.

Bridgewater, Conn.—B. and M. Blumberg; U. S.

Bristol, Tenn.—H. E. King of King Bros.

Shoe Co.; Parker.

Charleston, S. C.—Louis Karsch; U. S.

Chicago—Phil Kari of Montgomery Ward & Co.; Essex.

Chicago—W. J. Corbett of C. W. Marks;

Timken—J. T. Corbett of C. W. Marks;

Cincinnati—Charles Longini of Mann & Longini; Tour.

Cincinnati—Aug. Levi of Charles Meis Shoe Co.; Essex.

Cincinnati—T. F. McHugh of Marks & Stix; Avery.

Dallas, Texas—B. Aaron of Dallas Jobbing Co.; Essex.

Dallas, Texas—G. E. Graham; U. S.

Havana, Cuba—Valga & Co.; Lenox.

Los Angeles, Calif.—E. V. Stewart of Stewart Davis Shoe Co.; Essex.

Montgomery, Ala.—Charles I. Levy of Levy Wolff Shoe Co.; Tour.

New York—J. Connelly of National Clark & Sun House; Essex.

New York—J. Murphy of Perry Dam & Co.; Essex.

Philadelphia—W. H. Weimer and J. B. Harris of Weimer, Wright & W. H. Chadwick & Co.; U. S.

Pittsburgh—T. G. Saulters of W. H. Chadwick & Co.; U. S.

Portland, Ore.—Alvarez; U. S.

St. Louis—G. E. Riedy of Weinstock Lubin & Co.; Avery.

San Francisco—G. H. Hillman of Metze Alderson Shoe Co.; Avery.

San Francisco—Isaac Gardner; U. S.

Savannah—Charles Hymson; U. S.

St. Louis—J. A. Palon; U. S.

LEATHER BUYERS

Bristol, Eng.—J. Hollingsworth of Hollingsworth & Co.; Tour.

London, Eng.—Percey Daniels of Nicholson & Daniels; Tour.

London, Eng.—William Box of Samuel Farrows & Co.; Ltd.; Essex.

Middleton, Pa.—E. S. Gerberich of Krueger Shoe Co.; U. S.

(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex Street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

## ANNUAL REPORT OF MAXWELL CO. SHOWS PROGRESS

Company in Period Ended July 31 Displays Earnings of 29.63 Per Cent on Common Stock

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Maxwell Motor Company has issued its annual report for the fiscal year ending July 31, 1917, showing net profits for the period of \$5,368,546, compared with \$5,088,994 in the 1916 fiscal year. Earnings are equal to 29.63 per cent on the \$12,778,057 common stock after allowing for dividend requirements of 7 per cent on the first preferred and of 6 per cent on the second preferred, compared with 27.53 per cent earned in the preceding fiscal year.

The above earning power is before making any deduction for the excess profits tax.

It had been expected that the accounts could be made up ready for the stockholders' report, providing for the excess profits tax, but the delay in Congress and the congressional committee prevented this.

There is deducted, however, before arriving at the net of \$5,368,546 a sum to be provided for a corporation income tax of 2 per cent.

Maxwell closed its 1917 fiscal year with net working assets of \$12,280,977.

Report for year ended July 31 compares:

	1917	1916
Net earnings	\$5,342,728	\$5,051,034
Other income	572,170	395,857
Total income	5,914,904	5,926,892
Depreciation	407,297	505,262
Balance	\$5,385,646	5,088,994
Dividends	2,861,877	2,750,013
Sk. fd. and res.	139,151	137,641
Inv. and red	209,060	209,060
Surplus	2,506,669	2,338,892

\*Equal to \$29.63 a share earned on \$12,778,057 common stock, compared with 27.53 in 1916.

Walter E. Flanders, president, in his remarks to stockholders, says: "The number of cars sold by us during the past fiscal year shows an increase of 39 per cent over sales the previous year.

"The net working assets of the company and its subsidiaries at the close of its fiscal year are \$12,280,977. The inventories have been taken at actual cost, we have no obsolete materials of any kind in our factories. The present market price of the inventory is considerably larger than the amount shown on the books.

"The American Appraisal Company has just completed an appraisal of our real estate, plants and machinery in which it states that these items as carried on our books are conservative and substantially correct. The American Appraisal Company, in a special report which is on file in our office, advise us that the net sound or present day values of these properties (after deducting depreciation reserve of \$21,252,96) is \$8,305,389, or \$2,909,650 more than the net figures at which we carry them on our books.

"Sales contracts with distributors have been signed for 32 per cent more automobiles of all models than had been contracted for at the same period last year. Sale contracts received to date also indicate that we will find a ready market for all of the one-ton trucks that we will be able to manufacture during the next fiscal year."

## NEW SOUTHERN ROAD PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—A petition by the North Georgia Mineral Railway Company filed with the State Railroad Commission asking the right to issue stock and bonds is in effect the plea of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad for permission to build a road from Atlanta paralleling that of the Western & Atlantic road: The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company owns 12,495 shares of the North Georgia Mineral Railway Company.

The latter company asks permission to issue \$1,250,000 in stock and \$2,500,000 in 5 per cent bonds. Its proposed road will be about 50 miles long and extend from Atlanta to Whites, on the Louisville & Nashville road, running through Fulton, Cobb, Cherokee and Bartow counties.

The present outlook is for a clip so bounteous that even these shipments will be increased and from the interest that is being displayed by buyers it appears that even this season's epoch-making prices will be exceeded unless the allied governments arrange among themselves for fixing a maximum buying price on Argentine wool.

The average price for all grades of wool in 1916 was 29.5 cents a pound, which is almost double what it was in 1912, when the average price per pound for all grades was 15.4 cents. In 1913, the year's average was 16.4 cents a pound and in 1914, 17.5 cents. By 1915, the year's average price for all grades was 20 cents, after which it jumped to 29.5 cents in 1916.

That the average price this year will be a good deal higher is shown by the fact that the average price for all grades in January was 34.7 cents, in February 39 cents, in March 32.4 cents, in April 33.8 cents and in May it had jumped to 37 cents, this being the last figure published by the Department of Agriculture.

The total sales at the Central Market in the calendar year 1916 amounted to 36,039,412 kilos, representing a selling price of 55,187,308 pesos, or \$2,432,530.98.

NO GRAND TRUNK DIVIDENDS

LONDON, England.—The Grand Trunk Railway of Canada has passed all interim dividends. Inability to obtain an advance in rates, despite heavy increases in working expenses for many roads to undertake needed improvements.

The last figure published by the Department of Agriculture was 37 cents.

## ARGENTINE WOOL TRADE PROSPERS

Shipments Break All Records and Prices Exceed All Predictions—German Buyers Play Important Part in Market

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor,

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Never

in the history of the Argentine Republic has its wool producing industry been so prosperous. Prices which have been paid for Argentine crossbreds during the last year have been far in excess of the most sanguine predictions, yet shipments have broken all records, and now with the opening of the new season the indications are that this season will be even more prosperous than the epoch-making year just closing.

The situation of the wool market during the last several weeks has definitely a growing interest for Argentine wools and when to this was added a continuance of the high prices being paid it was easy to predict an extremely favorable market for the wools of the new clip. These predictions already are being fulfilled.

The first sale of the new season's wool was made in the central market by Sres. Angelin Velaz & Cia, and the sale involved 3000 kilos of the new clip from the estancia China Lauguen. This lot was sold at 32.72 pesos per 10 kilos, equivalent to 62.7 cents, United States gold, a pound. The wool was Lincoln crossbred and of a very fine thread, but it was not fully developed as it was only a nine months' growth, which makes the high prices that was paid for it even more remarkable.

The second sale was even a more remarkable one. It was made by Sres. Mendez Hnos. & Cia, at 34 pesos for 10 kilos, a peso and a half above the high price of the preceding sale, the price being equivalent to 65.6 a pound. This lot was made up of fine and medium crossbreds, was very light and clean, without seed, but also had been clipped early so that it lacked its full growth. The wool came from the estancia of D. Esteban C. Castro at Patagonia in the Province of Buenos Aires and the price paid sets a record for wool from this region.

German buyers have played an important part in controlling the market ever since the war began buying early on the back and later selling their contracts when it became apparent that there was no possibility of peace and shipments to Germany. In the first season after the war began, German and Belgian agents had bought up most of the wool in the country before the buyers had arrived from the United States and other countries and they were then forced to buy at advanced prices. Last season, the United States buyers, who bought most of the clip, arrived on the field earlier and so had a part in the pre-season buying.

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There seems to be a good deal of evidence that prices have been kept up in the country during the last few months by the active competition of German buyers to obtain wools which are being sought by American buyers for military needs, their purpose evidently being to prevent the wool getting into the hands of their adversaries, as well as a continuance of their policy of storing as much wool as possible for shipment immediately upon the cessation of hostilities. Wool buyers of all nationalities here expect the end of the war to be a signal for vigorous competition on the part of all countries and Germany appears to be the only nation that is buying.

The shipments of Argentine wools this year have broken all records. During the first seven months of the year the exports amounted to 226,354 bales, as compared with 191,242 bales in the same period of 1916, 225,265 in 1915, 224,692 in 1914, and 195,703 in 1913. On this record shipment, the United States took 151,728 bales, which was seven times the amount bought by the next buyer, France, which took 21,909 bales. Of the balance of the exports, 21,576 went to Great Britain, 18,541 to Italy, 2440 to Holland, 2495 to Sweden, 322 to Denmark, 2862 to Spain, 344 to Brazil, and 4137 to other countries.

## LEADING HOTELS, RESORTS, TRAVEL BY LAND OR WATER

NEW ENGLAND

NEW ENGLAND

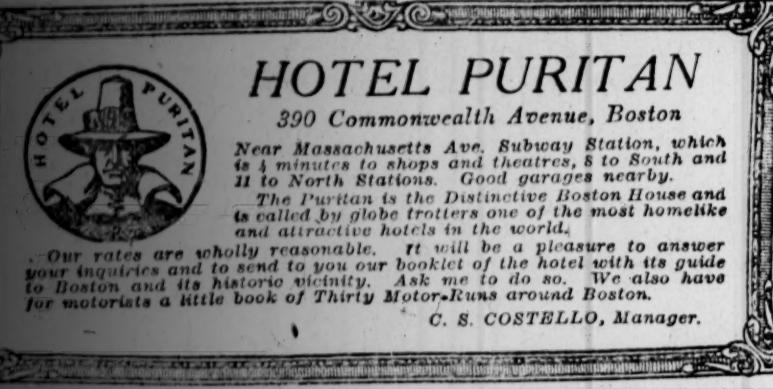


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Management of P. F. BRINE.



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Our rates are wholly reasonable. It will be a pleasure to answer your inquiries and to send to you our booklet on the hotel with its guide to Boston and its vicinity. Ask me to do so. We also have for motorists a little book of Thirty Motor-Runs around Boston.

C. S. COSTELLO, Manager.

## HIGH PRICES OF FOOD IN AUSTRIA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland—Food is the one great topic of discussion in Austria today. Not only in Vienna and the big towns but in the country districts too, and especially in the holiday resorts.

The discussion of foodstuffs and their prices, from every point of view, fills columns of the Austrian papers. One paper takes up the question as to which particular article of food has become the dearest during the war and decides that beet-root leaves have attained that distinction. Before the war, these were only used as cattle food, and not even the poorest people thought of eating them. Now, under the pressure of semi-starvation, the Viennese housewives have discovered that beet-root leaves afford a sort of substitute for spinach, and they pay one kroner a kilogram for them. This record cannot be beaten.

Taking the whole catalogue of daily foodstuffs in Austria, it would be impossible to find a single article which has not risen in price during the war. The cheapest meats show an increase of 500 per cent. Butter is only 200 per cent dearer, but that means nothing, because it is practically unobtainable at any price. For several weeks the allowance has been only an eighth of a pound per head per week, and this meager quantity has now been reduced to one-sixteenth of a pound. Even in the most aristocratic hotels, butter is no longer served at breakfast.

Ordinary sausages have increased in price from 400 to 500 per cent, whilst the finer qualities have gone up as much as from 600 to 800 per cent. Eggs, on the other hand, have gone up only 250 per cent, but then like butter, they are very hard to get. Sugar comes in the same category—nominally it only costs 30 per cent more than in peace times, but then there is none to be had. Housewives are in despair—they are anxious to make jam or compote of the fresh fruits, but can get no sugar. Horsefat, once despised by the poorest classes, costs 15 times as much as in peace times. Apples have gone up 400 per cent, and dried figs, as these can no longer be imported, no less than 2500 per cent.

Fresh vegetables have never been so dear in Vienna as this year. The long weeks of drought made them very scarce, and the peasants were able to get almost any price they asked. They were not slow to take advantage of the situation. Fresh cabbages, French beans and tomatoes have all increased enormously in price.

In Vienna the mills situation continues to cause the greatest anxiety. The supply was scanty enough during the spring and summer months, having fallen from the normal daily amount of 900,000 liters, to less than 300,000 liters. And in the last month this has still further decreased by one-fifth. The present supply is not much more than a quarter of the normal quantity.

It was hoped that after the harvest the shipments would increase, but the contrary has proved to be the case. The reasons usually advanced for this scarcity of mills are the insufficient supply of fodder, and the difficulties of transportation. But the chief reason is frankly admitted by one Vienna paper to be the requisitioning of milk cows for military purposes. The munition factories consume vast quantities of milk in the manufacture of glycerine. This is what is mainly responsible for the shortage of milk for the general public in Austria-Hungary, and in Germany too. The outlook in this respect for the fall and winter is very dreary indeed. Already the big dairies have barely sufficient milk to cover the demands of the compulsory cards. Ordinary people count themselves fortunate if they can get one-tenth of a pint a day.

But it is not only foods which have advanced so enormously in price in Austria. Wearing apparel of all kinds is appallingly dear. Men's clothes have doubled in price, whilst the quality of the material has deteriorated in the same proportion. English cloth is at a prohibitive figure, and there is very little to be had anywhere. People are turning out the contents of trunks and cupboards—overcoats and suits long discarded are sent to the tailor to be renovated. Men who never did so in their lives before are today wearing turned suits.

NATIONAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The secretary of the National Service Department announces that with the concurrence of the Minister of Labor, Mr. G. H. Roberts, the services of Mr. C. F. Rey, assistant secretary to the ministry, have been temporarily placed at the disposal of the Ministry of National Service, and Sir Auckland Geddes has appointed him to act as

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See J. C. WHITE, Mgr., premises, or J. D. HARDY, 10 High St., June, Summer.

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EXCLUSIVELY FOR WOMEN

Every room has private bath and running water. Prices \$1.50 and up.

director-general of national labor supply. Mr. T. W. Phillips, acting assistant director of the employment department of the Ministry of Labor, will be in charge of the employment exchanges, the administration of which will remain under the control of the Ministry of Labor.

## BRITAIN'S FIRST STANDARD SHIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The first of the standardized ships built at the order of the British Government for the purpose of carrying cargo, has made her trial trip with great success. She has now passed her final tests and has been put into commission. A number of distinguished experts were on board for the trial trip, including Sir Joseph MacIay, the Controller of Shipping, and they were unanimous in their praise of the vessel which proved her worth by her steadiness in unfavorable weather conditions.

In designing these standardized ships, the chief point that have been aimed at have been the provision of a good type of cargo-carrier with a high speed and requiring a minimum expenditure of time and material for their construction. This first ship has been completed and loaded ready to put to sea, in less than six months. She belongs to class A, being of 8000 tons deadweight carrying capacity, and having a single deck. Class B is of the same tonnage, but with two decks, and smaller types, named C and D are to be constructed of 5000 and 3000 tons deadweight respectively. All the chief shipbuilders in the United Kingdom are busy constructing these vessels of which there is to be a large output. Not only the hull, but also the machinery and engines are to be standardized, which will obviate delays. The ships are to be built capable of doing the maximum number of knots required for the service in which they are to run. The work of loading and discharging the cargo will be greatly simplified by the provision of very large hatchways rendering the ships almost self-trimming. Simplification is the keynote of their construction in order to produce speedy and economical working. No difficulty is anticipated in selling the vessels into the private merchant marine after the war. Great improvements have been devised in the accommodation provided for the crew. The berths are to be set in the poop, instead of in the forecastle, and each cubicle is to contain only two berths. Sleeping and messing accommodation are to be entirely separated. A bathroom, steam heating, and other improvements are also feature of the vessels.

Sir Joseph MacIay stated that every ship was busy on the production of these standardized ships, which were being built for the nation in a time of need, and it was felt that the workmen and employers alike would put forth of their best to produce with the utmost rapidity what was absolutely necessary to carry on the war. The original idea of the standardized ships had been to use as little steel as possible and to insure rapid delivery. The first ship had been built in practically five months, but it was expected that others would be turned out in about four or four and a half months. Some of the ships were specially adapted for carrying grain, being single deckers, others, with twin decks, would be suitable for any class of cargo. Sir Joseph remarked upon the general tendency towards standardization that was to

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RESTAURANT—Excellent yet not expensive. Here you can have the luxury of a fine home, with all its comforts, at rates by month or year that will lessen your living expenses.

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ROSSEN 800 ROOMS

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100 Rooms, 1 Person \$1.00 2 Persons \$1.50

150 Rooms, 1 " " 2 " " 2.00

200 Rooms, 1 " " 2 " " 2.50

300 Rooms in Suites with Bath \$2.50 and up.

Single \$1.50 to \$3. Double \$2.50 to \$5.

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## RAILWAY JOURNEYS CONTRASTED

A delightful journey was once made by the writer from Zurich to Milan in the middle of February. Switzerland was in the zenith of her finest winter weather, and the day was glorious, a harmony of golden sunshine, white snow, and blue sky enhancing a panorama whose beauty was too great to be fully taken in as it slipped past the carriage windows. Of course, there was the drawback to absolute enjoyment that exists in all mountainous, or even merely hilly countries; and that was the sudden interruption of the contemplation of the scenery when the train plunged into a tunnel and emerged on the other side revealing totally different views. Really, it seemed that the finer the landscape became, the more frequent were the tunnels; but as they were a necessary accompaniment to the nature of the country, I tried to be philosophical about it, and enjoy what I could see. One does not complain about tunnels in Holland; but on the other hand, one is not filled with awe at the majesty and grandeur of the view.

We passed Lucerne, with Pilatus, gaunt and unhappy even in the brilliant sunshine, standing grimly by; and arrived about lunch time at the border, where the Alps form almost as secure a boundary line as do the seas to the British Isles. The little station is just slipped into a gully, closed by the mountain barrier at one end; or, rather, nearly closed, for there is a way out—through the St. Gotthard Tunnel. As we stood on the platform and looked about us, we could see only the hills rising on either hand, white and smooth shutting out everything but the sky, and, along the top where the sun's rays were strongest and there was a little breeze, showing fairy storms of glittering snow.

After a very hurried meal the train was again bordered and immediately plunged into darkness for about a quarter of an hour. It seemed much longer. But when one considers how many miles of country we were traveling through, and how different were the conditions when we emerged, the wonder is that so much could happen in so little time.

Italy greeted us with rain. The snow had vanished, and on the bare, brown hillsides, which even in that season looked parched and shriveled, there were, in place of the neat little Swiss chalets, cottages and houses that looked uncared for and dilapidated, with the plaster falling from the walls, and a general forlornness, of aspect not usually associated with sunny Italy, the land of warmth and gayety.

An English February could scarcely have been more chilly and depressing, and it was some time before the somber beauty of the landscape began to impress itself upon us and it was realized that, though not so neat as her next-door neighbor, Italy has a potent charm of her own, even when deprived of her smiles.

When we passed the same way three months later, everything was different; the whole country was full of warmth and light, the foliage luxuriant, and past its first delicate green, although it was only the middle of May. Across the border again, on the northern side of the Alps, Switzerland was still in her spring dress, and looking very lovely. All the little waterfalls that had been imprisoned when we passed them before, were trickling happily down the mountain sides; everything was fresh and green, and we seemed to have slipped from summer into spring.

## ON BRITISH WAR PRISONERS' PARCELS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—In a letter to

The Times the Rt. Hon. Sir L. Starr Jameson, chairman of the Central Prisoners of War Committee, deals with some misunderstanding that has arisen on the subject of prisoners' parcels, and which the committee considers it is due to the public to clear up.

In the June number of the Ruhleben Magazine (only recently arrived in England), Sir L. Starr Jameson writes, there is an article dated April, 1917, that contained severe criticisms of the committee, based on such misunderstandings, and the committee think that these criticisms ought to be answered, because they know that they have aroused a certain amount of disquiet amongst the friends and relatives of the prisoners.

Mrs. Foster told of the purchasing by the W. C. T. U. of a 16-room house at Ayer to be used as a "home" by the soldiers stationed at Camp Devens. This house which cost \$7300, she said, was to be paid for by popular subscription.

Mrs. Foster was elected president

for the ensuing year, and the other officers elected were: Secretary, Mrs. Eleanor Fisher of Cambridge; assistant-secretary, Mrs. Emma Calderwood of Boston; treasurer, Mrs. L. L. Foster of Boston, and financial secretary, Mrs. J. C. Worthen of Nantasket.

INTERED GERMANS

TO LEAVE THURSDAY

German officers and seamen who have been interned at Gallups Island for some months, after seizure of the German ships here by the United States Government, are to be sent to Hot Springs, N. C., Thursday, provided railroad arrangements can be completed for departure that day, according to Roger O'Donnell, special immigrant inspector, who arrived here today from Washington to take charge of the removal of the Germans.

The interned men number 278, and are to be taken to Commonwealth Pier from the island by steamer, and put aboard special cars backed down onto the pier for the purpose, according to present arrangements. Twenty civilian guards are to accompany them south, and also Dr. Albert J. Nutt of the local immigration service.

Dr. Richard H. Creel, assistant surgeon-general of the United States Public Health Service, arrived here today from Washington and embarked on the tug Vigilant at once for Gallups Island, to survey the location with a view towards constructing a large camp for United States soldiers returning from European battlefields.

what they set out to do. A small (and regrettable) "wastage" of parcels undoubtedly exists, but this is a slight blemish to set against the claim just asserted. "Now are the parcels addressed in error to men who have been repatriated or who have fallen actually wasted: the food contained in them goes into a common stock for the benefit of those whose parcels may have been lost, delayed, or damaged. It is carrying criticism rather far when people complain of a state of affairs from which they actually benefit!"

The Central Prisoners of War Committee claims:

1. That it has remedied the two greatest weaknesses of the old system: that no prisoners now go without parcels and that none receive parcels largely in excess of their requirements.

2. That it gives full value for the money contributed.

3. That the food sent is good and sufficiently varied; many letters from prisoners confirm this.

4. That it can standardize the packing and get through to Germany a very high percentage of undamaged parcels. This assertion is confirmed by a letter from the Ruhleben camp parcels office, which drew attention to the faulty packing of officers' parcels packed by private senders, and went on to say "the standard parcels packed by your committee, also those packed by the Army and Navy Civil Service Stores, are the strongest and best, and arrive, with few exceptions, in admirable condition."

5. That the majority of the criticisms as to restrictions are directed at the wrong target. The decision on these subjects does not rest with the Central Prisoners of War Committee.

## SHIPPING NEWS

Wholesale dealers' prices at the fish pier today remain high. Fresh ground fish arrivals were: Str. Breaker 56,700 lbs. Schooner F. J. O'Hara Jr. 70,000, Commonwealth 40,200, Sadie Nuna 28,000, Thomas S. Gorton 115,700, Robert & Arthur 43,000, Frances P. Mesquita 51,000, Jeanette 62,000, Elsie G. Silva 45,000, Mary DeCosta 51,500, Progress 14,800, Josephine DeCosta 16,000, Actor 6200, Marian 6000, Laura Enos 32,300, and the Vesta 6000. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundred-weight: Haddock \$4@6.75, steak cod \$10@11.25, market cod \$5@5.50, pollack \$5.50@6, large hake \$7, small hake \$5, and cusk \$5@6.

Gloucester arrivals today were: Schooner Stiletto 240 barrels salt mackerel, Harmony 100 barrels salt mackerel and Louisa R. Sylvia 250,000 pounds salt cod. The schooner Florida is reported sold to Boston interests. The schooner Arethusa has been purchased by the East Coast Fisheries Company which will also take over the Bay State, it was reported.

Fishermen aboard the fishing schooner Marguerite Haskins, Capt. Reuben Cameron, received \$314 as their share of the last trip when the vessel landed 100,000 pounds fresh mackerel and 150 barrels, salted, stocking a total of \$12,675, it was reported today.

## CRUSADE AGAINST CIGARETTES PLANNED

A vigorous crusade against the use of cigarettes, chiefly in the army and navy, was outlined by the Boston central W. C. T. U. at its annual meeting in Myers Hall, Tremont Building, Monday afternoon. About 50 members were present, listening to reports of a "highly successful year" by the secretary and treasurer, Mrs. Helen H. Foster of Brookline, president of the central union, presided.

Each member of the committee on cigarettes reported their activities among the soldiers and sailors and were authorized to continue their work. Not only the committee of three is to attempt to educate the soldiers and sailors into more uplifting enjoyment, but every member present resolved to do her part in the movement.

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## PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

George W. Anderson, named by President Wilson to be a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, has been a Federal District Attorney since October, 1914, with Boston as his headquarters, and New England as his special field of investigation and prosecution. It is this section of the country that he will be supposed to represent specially on the commission which now controls the common carriers of the country in their interstate traffic and that indirectly but none the less effectively also shapes the standards for intrastate business. Mr. Anderson goes to the post he is to fill with intimate knowledge of the New England railway situation, as it now stands, teaching to the country at large the unwise of permitting Wall Street financiers to use public utility corporations as pawns in the game of "high finance." This insight gained first during his active opposition as a citizen of Boston to the plans of local financiers to run local transportation lines without just regard for popular rights, and secondly, as a member of the Massachusetts state commission that has charge of transportation lines doing business within the Bay State. During the past four months Mr. Anderson has been a member of the Constitutional Convention which is attempting to prepare a new organic law; and in this convention he has championed progressive and even radical transformations necessary, in his opinion, to make law in accord with popular needs and wishes. His selection as Interstate Commerce Commissioner is the President's endorsement of his general course as a citizen and as a public official. His choice will not please the persons and corporations responsible for the New England railway situation, and it will add to the commission a man very distinct and positive in his opinions and convictions, and disposed, if he shows any favors or leanings, to think of the claims of the public that pays charges. Mr. Anderson is a Dartmouth College graduate, who has maintained the traditions of that small but virile institution as a trainer of men who show character and ability for the Boston bar.

Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, M. P. C. S. L., who recently opened an air-service exhibition at Sheffield, Eng., takes a specially keen interest in this branch of the service. For some time he served as a member on the air committee of which Lord Derby was chairman. He is a strong advocate for the creation of a special air ministry, as he does not believe that the present system of control is the best in the interests of the air service. Lord Montagu was educated at Eton and at Oxford, where he was well known in the university athletic world, his favorite pursuits lying largely in the domain of sport. His bent is of a practical kind, and he takes a lively interest in automobile and such matters as transportation. At the same time literature and music also claim his attention. He was founder and for some time editor of The Car, a sixpenny weekly magazine devoted to motoring interests. He is also vice-president of the Royal Automobile Club. Lord Montagu has traveled extensively and has visited America, the Far East, Egypt and South Africa. During the Matabele War he was war correspondent to the London Times.

William M. Bennett, whose victory over Mayor John Purroy Mitchel in the Republican primaries held in New York City has given a surprising and, to some extent, disconcerting turn to the "fusion cause," is a native of Tennessee, his father being a college president. His own education was gained at Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, and at the Law School of Columbia University, New York City. At the latter institution he did so well that he was set teaching the subject of quasi contracts. His call, however, was to active practice, and in 1905 he hung out his shingle on William Street and began to win his way, specializing in corporation law and making his reputation as a successful advocate and adviser for minority investors in litigation with corporations charged with unfair dealing. In due time he entered politics, won in an up-town residential district, and went to Albany, where he soon established a reputation for independent action and especially for positive antipathy to public officials and corporations who, he believed, were not protecting the public's interests. Since he retired from the Legislature he has continued to be a vigorous attacker of what he believes to be municipal waste, and a caustic critic of some of the Mitchel policies and methods. The two men have frequently clashed in debate and at public hearings, and there is an element of personal feeling in the controversy now on. Were this not so, Mr. Bennett, having had the satisfaction of defeating Mr. Mitchel in the primaries, would perhaps withdraw, in order not to complicate the fight against Tammany and against the pro-German element that will vote the Socialist ticket. Present prospects, however, point to four candidates, inasmuch as Mr. Mitchel has decided to run independently.

Illuminated Signs and Economy HARTFORD COURANT—Great electric signs are to be displayed in almost every large city in the country with this slogan—blazing forth: "Food will win the war—don't waste it." In this enterprise for an education of the people, the Treasury Department is to cooperate with other agencies, thus bestowing upon it official approval. Much electric current must be produced to illuminate the numerous signs to be erected, and it takes coal to produce electricity. Mr. Garfield and his associates have asked that no coal be wasted, and people have been advised to economize in their house lighting so that coal may be conserved. Big electric signs have been frowned upon as wasteful, and their discontinuance has been advised in New York and other cities. Government cooperation ought to mean government coordination. Orders, advice and enterprise should be made to fit together for a general fixed purpose. This game of hit-and-miss doesn't get us very far.

## BOSTON-NAHANT BOAT TAKEN

The old steamer Machigonne, which formerly was on the Boston-Nahant run, has been taken over by the United States Navy and will be used as a naval transport in Massachusetts Bay, according to an announcement at the Charlestown Navy Yard today.

eastern cities until 1891, when he turned to writing for magazines and for syndicate management. Later came a period of "publicity work" for cities, corporations, and "causes." In 1911 he assumed charge of the relief work for China that was being carried on in the United States. Since 1914 he has been following his calling in New York, and has recently removed to New England, with his headquarters in Boston. Through all his varied and busy career he has managed to retain an interest in American history and in literature, and to make creditable books dealing with the same. He has edited memoirs of heroes of the American Revolution, and annals of the American stage. He has written of Washington and of New York, old and new.

James Haughton Woods, who is to be Harvard University's representative in France this year, and who will, in consequence, lecture at the Sorbonne and at the provincial universities, is a member of the faculty of philosophy, and as such is exceptionally well trained as a student of the systems of belief, the religions, and the ethics of the nations of Asia, especially India. As a translator he has to his credit some of the best interpretations yet made of the classics of Indian thought. In the realm of religion he has written on the origins of belief and the value of "religious facts." His academic career at Harvard includes his graduation in 1887, his return in 1891, after a period of study at the leading German and English universities, to be a teacher in the department of history, his lecturing on anthropology, his five years as an instructor in the department of philosophy, then five years as an associate professor, and election as full professor in 1912. Less well known to the populace than other members of the faculty, Professor Woods ranks high among scholars as an authority on comparative philosophy and religion.

## BY OTHER EDITORS

### A Soldier's Pledge

WISCONSIN STATE JOURNAL—Morality and character should and do play a large part in the making of a good soldier. The director of morals at Camp Sheridan recently drew up a pledge which he asked the prospective soldiers to sign. The pledge read: "We undertake to maintain our part of the war free from personal hatred, wanton brutality or graft, true to the American purpose and ideals. Aware of the temptations incident to camp life and the moral and social wreckage involved, we covenant together to live the clean life and to establish the American uniform as the symbol and guarantee of real manhood. If we become officers, we pledge our example and our influence to make these ideals dominant in the American Army." Men who will pledge themselves to such a covenant are needed to the army. The influence of men in camp who are striving to live up to such a pledge is immeasurable. The army needs men who are capable of fulfilling such a consecrated promise. It is a high pledge but not too high. The director reported 3600 who signed it and but 2 per cent who refused. The director adds, "in none of these cases of refusal was the man regarded as a strong, efficient leader and in two cases the men did not receive a commission." Upright character, backbone to lead in the moral battle as well as the physical are significant lessons of discipline which the boys are assimilating in our national camps and cities.

Knitting and Knitting PORTLAND (Me.) EXPRESS AND ADVERTISER—When you see a girl knitting a bright-colored sweater, your first thought is that she is patriotic, but if you consider a moment it will occur to you that ten to one the sweater is either for herself or for a Christmas present to some girl friend. It is the girl or woman who pulls the gray or khaki yarn from her bag that is doing the real service to her country. With the others knitting is a fad. It may be cruel to say it, but it is cold fact just the same. The extravagant use of brightly colored yarns should be curtailed, for every ball used takes one from the possible supply of gray or khaki. Somehow it seems to us that knitting gayly-hued sweaters for personal use in these war times is particularly unpatriotic, and, moreover, a prodigal feast that is sadly out of place just now when we are all trying to practice economies and self-denials.

BOUGHT IN ALLSTON

The two-family house at 17 Ashford Street, Allston, and 5116 square feet of land, has been sold by the Homer Rogers Trust to Samuel Lord. The assessment on the property being \$8800. Taft & Waite represented the grantor and D. J. Crowley, the buyer.

### WEST END AND SOUTH END

Title to the 4½-story brick house at 4 Myrtle Street, West End, has changed hands today. There is land area of 680 square feet valued at \$4100 included in the \$6600 assessment. Edward W. Park et al, conveyed to John C. Brooks.

Walter F. Dennis bought the three-story swell front brick dwelling at 219 West Springfield Street, South End, owned by Georgietta Proctor. The estate is valued for taxes at \$6200 and the 2000 square feet of land carries \$3000 of it.

### READ ESTATE SUMMARY

The files of the Real Estate Exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk Registry of Deeds for the month of September, 1917:

	1917	1916	1915
Transfers.....	1,371	2,085	1,922
Mortgages.....	647	1,104	996
Ant. mts. \$2,176,515	\$5,077,589	\$5,649,318	

### SEPTEMBER BUILDING SUMMARY

Report from the office of Building Commissioner O'Hearn for the month of September, 1917, shows considerable falling off from those of one year ago, and is largely accounted for by government work taking precedence over private work, on which there is no report published. During the month just passed there were the following permits issued:

## REAL ESTATE

Albert Geiger Jr. has just closed the sale of another of his large mercantile buildings in the Back Bay to Joseph E. Worcester, trustee of the Sudbury Real Estate Trust. This property, known as the Chandler Building, is considered one of the finest examples of fireproof construction in the country, being of solid reinforced concrete, brick and stone, with latest improvements in sprinkler system and other fire prevention outfit, making it practically indestructible. It is a five-story steel, brick and concrete structure, located at 708 to 712 Beacon Street, and extends through to 586-590 Commonwealth Avenue, occupying about 18,000 square feet of the 31,277 feet in the land. The improvements were assessed at \$198,500, and the land is valued at \$101,500, making a total assessment of \$300,000. Harry J. Russell was the broker.

Washington B. Thomas and Edward Peirce have sold to Joseph E. Worcester, trustee of the Sudbury Real Estate Trust, 26, two-story brick apartment houses on the north side of Gainsborough Street, from 75 to 115 inclusive, also 114 to 120 Hemenway Street and 74 Batavia Street, Back Bay, which include 65,750 square feet of land. The improvements are assessed for \$482,700, and the land carries \$111,800, making a total taxed value of \$594,500.

In connection with this transaction, Joseph E. Worcester, trustee, conveys title to Washington B. Thomas and Edward Peirce, the Chandler Building on Beacon and Commonwealth, in part payment, taken as an investment. Frederick O. Woodruff was the broker

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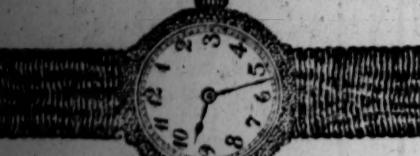
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200 Collins St., MELBOURNE

## PROFESSIONAL SHORTHAND

E. V. BRITNELL

Collins House

300 Collins St., MELBOURNE

## TYPING OFFICE

MISS A. V. ISAACS

Collins House

200 Collins St., MELBOURNE

## PRINTING

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# THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

## BERNARD SHAW'S "MISALLIANCE" IS SEEN IN NEW YORK

"Misalliance," comedy by George Bernard Shaw, presented by William Faversham at the Broadhurst Theater, New York City, evening of Sept. 27, 1917. The cast:

John Tarleton, Frederick Lloyd; Bentley Summershays, Philip Leigh; Hypatia, Elisabeth Risdon; Mrs. John Tarleton, Mrs. Edmund Gains; Lord Summershays, George Bernard; John Tarleton, Major Arbuckle; Joseph Percival, W. Murray Gamble; Lina Szczepanowska, Katherine Kaelred; Gunner, Malcolm Morley.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The usual critical American objection to Shaw is that his plays are not plays chiefly because they do not contain action. His people sit around and as Hypatia would say, talk, talk, talk. When the time comes for the final curtain and John Tarleton supposes there is nothing more to be said, one feels convinced that there is much more that might be said, and had Shaw the time to say it and we the patience to listen. And yet there is something in this talk which distinguishes it from the every-day chatter of the street and the office, and even from the most impressive of the conversation written into our American plays. This something is thought, rebellious, untrammelled thought. Almost every line of Shaw twists the thinking of its auditors into unaccustomed channels. His arguments are a constant and vigorous protest, a struggle against established conventions and hypocrisy.

The stage folk whose fortunes engage us in "Misalliance" are human beings clearly characterized and in this case, for the most part, competently acted. Mr. Faversham's direction has vivified Shaw's pages, and he has drawn together a company in nearly all instances responsive to that direction. Mr. Faversham's naturalism is most prominent. John Tarleton is familiar enough to Shaw's readers. They know his genius for success in everything to which he might put his hand. They know the size of his intellect as well as the gigantic proportions of his physical frame. They know and like this man of ideas, this thruster after knowledge bound up in books, this puzzled parent whose stock in trade is human nature, not justice. Mr. Arbuckle is all this, and he plays it with broad, unctuous farce strokes. Always he is Falstaffian in his humor, for Tarleton is indeed enraptured by his continually flowing ideas. At times Mr. Arbuckle is merely noisy, but most of the way he is hugely amusing.

Next to Mr. Arbuckle there is Miss Risdon. Somebody has said she doesn't deserve as much credit for her Hypatia as Miss Kaelred does for her Lina Fish-Church, because not so much ability was required. Now Miss Kaelred does exceedingly well with a difficult rôle, and there is no inclination to rob her of her due. But she has all the cooperation of an almost inarticulate name, a strong accent, the garb of an aviator, and the peculiarities attendant upon her accomplishments as an acrobatic juggler. Miss Risdon starts with much less. She has only the dialogue diagram of Hypatia. She has to insert into that dialogue business reflecting the characteristics of Tarleton's caged daughter. She has to throw tennis balls and kick pillows and jiggle swings to show that she is filled with the joy of living and about to overflow at the first chance. She does these illustrative things, and many others, with a zest that paints the character in graphic color. How much Mr. Faversham has to do with this can only be conjectured. But to this writer this Hypatia is the most interesting character study in the production.

For the rest little need be said, although Mr. Leigh's ability not to overdo Bentley's whining is commendable. The ideal man for that part waits on table in his mother's restaurant down in Greenwich Village but Mr. Faversham didn't know that. The single setting is adequate and not tiresome, and the arrival of the aeroplane through the glass roof is illusively handled off stage.

"Misalliance," while not as enteraining as certain other Shaw comedies, is sufficiently interesting to closely grip the attention, to amuse the majority of its audience, and to invigorate the mentality of those whose mentality is not (quoting Hypatia again) "on the shrink." Shaw scatters his fire more than usual, especially during this first third of the piece, and this part drags. The main theme is evidently the relations between parents and children, but around this the author spins a merry snarl of pet ideas. There are caustic remarks about English imperial rule, the aristocracy, literature, self-made men, love, youth, old age, morality, Providence, Socialism, clerking, education, family honor, tradition, avor-dupois, adventure, husbands, wives, wild oats, social etiquette, free libraries, public service and sundry other matters.

After a while it doesn't matter whether or not the main theme is swamped frequently. This is Shaw enjoying himself, and you have no business to expect him to keep to a single track. Shaw might not prove to be a dependable and careful manipulator of the levers in a switch tower at the entrance to a huge railroad station. He is not like the author Johnny, the man who worries a single idea all through a book like a cat chasing its tail. He rather marshals a whole regiment of ideas and beuckles them all. Sometimes he seems to be trying to pull all the levers at once.

The auditor whose thought is striv-ing its utmost to keep pace with Shaw's is experiencing a mental activity which ought to be refreshing. Such activity ought to jolt him out of himself and to send him back into the

## JANE COWL APPEARS IN "LILAC TIME"

"Lilac Time" at Park Square Theater, military romance in three acts by Jane Cowl and Jane Murfin. Evening of Oct. 1, 1917. The cast:

Hawkins, Henry Crocker; Jacques Riffard, Emile Picard; Julian, Walter Melton; Major Hallaway, Henry Stephenson; Lieut. Philip Blythe, Orme Caldarra; Captain Standing, T. J. McGrane; Lieut. George Smythe, Charles Hampden; Captain Page, Felix Krems; Captain of the Village, Emile Detramont.

A war play at this time is almost sure to be given a hearty reception, and especially so when the play has of itself intrinsic merit. It is this combination that is presented in "Lilac Time," and the stirring plot, acted by an unusually strong cast, should insure a considerable measure of success.

The action is a picture drawn of the general environment and life a few miles behind the firing line. One meets both officers and privates, one goes through the harrowing experiences of the casualty list, one is introduced to the charming hostess.

The play centers around Miss Jane Cowl, who carries her audience along with her by means of fine acting. She presents the picture of the French peasant girl, in love with a young officer who, just before she is to marry him, is sent on a dangerous errand, from which he does not return for more than a year. A report is then circulated that he has been fatally wounded. The courage that has inspired that nation throughout the war is exemplified then in her shout of "Vive la France," as his regiment passes her window. As it is to be expected, however, her hero has recovered and enters the door at the moment of most extreme tension, somewhat to the relief of the audience.

Some excellent side-play is associated with Lieut. Philip Blythe, who is the young officer in question. Through a misunderstanding with a Captain Watlings while still in England, young Blythe, to protect a friend's memory, permits himself to be grossly insulted by the captain. He is thus surnamed "the Coward," and forbidden his father's house. As a private, he enlists and gains the V. C. for his bravery, to be his former reputation. His settling his account with the captain affords a momentary respite to the somewhat poignant scenes that precede and follow that episode.

The general setting of the play, the constant growling of the "optimistic" private, the unswerving dignity of the major, and the devotion to his country of old Julian, all contribute to weld its various parts into a pleasing whole, and to leave the spectator, if with nothing more, at least with a more intimate realization of the manifold fortunes of the soldiers at the front.

## CARMINETTA, OPERA BOUFFE, IN LONDON

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

"Carmenetta," an opera by Andre Barde and C. S. Carpenter, composed by Emile Lassally, adapted by Monckton Hoff and presented by Mr. Charles B. Cochran at the Prince of Wales Theater, London, Aug. 22, 1917. The cast:

Pauline, Leon Morton; Escamillo, Robert Cunningham; Ensign O'Hara, Denys Neilson; Terry Frasquita, May Heatty; The Lady Susan, Mary Blanche Carminetta, Alice Delysia.

LONDON, England—The new piece at the Prince of Wales is not so much a new note in musical comedy as a return to the days and ways of the opera bouffe. And how fresh it all seemed! So different to the rag-bag sequence of incidents of the modern musical comedies and revues! "Carminetta's" fun is well ordered and the music fits in the pattern of events in melodies that are backed by an orchestral score of sound musicianship and skill. Its subtle, operetta, does not do justice to its character of form.

It was a clever notion to make the heroine the daughter of such long established stage favorites as Carmen and Don Jose. Excellent also was the idea of introducing our old friend Escamillo, the torero, once more on the boards, though in the portly proprietor of Escamillo's bar at Gibraltar, where the first act is laid, one can see little of the dashing bull fighter for whom Carmen suffered the extreme penalty of jealousy.

Mme. Delysia, one of the most versatile creatures that ever graced the London stage, plays the name part with all the zest, imagination and flexibility of her own real nature. To her falls the task of showing how the wild young denizen of gypsy camps and squalid cafés falls in love for the first time while flirting for fun, loses her quarry, but gains a calm, nature in the process. It is a story that calls for many emotions and Delysia expresses them all with conviction, though her acting and dancing are at all times above her singing.

It is a good "book" and tells how the Lady Susan—a typical and very charming example of an early Victorian young lady, fresh and fair, and well brought up—finds her fiancé, Ensign O'Hara of the Gibraltar garrison, too shy and polite, and wholly without the love-making sense. In despair she asks Carminetta, whom she has slightly befriended, to wake him up for her. The dancer succeeds quickly, but in the process loses her own heart, and when she wants to serve his church, he achieves a monumental effect of medieval romance. Goethe called it a splendid play, though he was one of the sharpest of Calderon's critics. "Life a Dream" is regarded by many as another of Calderon's achievements in purely romantic writing that will bear revival some day, because of its fine sweep of adventure and sumptuousness of emotional color. The story has to do with a prince imprisoned since childhood by his father, the king, and allowed to reign for a single day. By means of potions, the prince is made to believe that his experience of the day is all a dream.

Faithful to tradition, the first week of September had no "vacant dates" on the London stage, there being a novelty or a revival on every evening—counting some new playlets at the Coliseum on Monday. The list from Tuesday was as follows: "The Pacifists" by Henry Arthur Jones at the St. James; "The Yellow Ticket" by Michael Morton at the Playhouse, Wednesday; "Arlette" at the Shaftesbury on Thursday; the revival of "Trelawny of the Wells" at the New on Friday, and "The Boy" (late "The Magistrate") Fred Thompson's musical version of Pinero's play, at the Adelphi on Saturday.

## RUTH CHATTERTON AT HOLLIS ST. THEATER

Miss Ruth Chatterton in "Come Out of the Kitchen," comedy in three acts by A. E. Thomas, from a story by Alice Duer Miller, presented by Henry Miller for the first time in Boston at the Hollis Street Theater, Oct. 1, 1917. The cast:

Elizabeth Daingerfield, Ruth Chatterton; Mrs. Falster, Barbara Milton; Mrs. Falster, Grace Reals; Cora Falkner, Frances Goodrich; Amanda, Mrs. Charles G. Craig; Burton Crane, Bruce McRae; Thomas Lefferts, Raymond Walburn; Solon Tucker, William H. Sams; Paul Daingerfield, Fleming Ward; Charles Daingerfield, Robert Ames Randolph Weeks, Walter Connolly.

Mr. Robert Cunningham as the portly ex-torero added largely to the gayety, and by his fine singing, chiefly to the artistic enjoyment of the piece, and some good songs fell to his lot, namely, "I Knew Your Mother," and a duet with Miss Marie Blanche who, as Lady Susan, also sang charmingly a flirtation duet with Mr. Dennis Neilson-Terry (Ensign O'Hara) and solo called "Wedding Day."

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The story of "The Judge of Zalamea" resembles the painful fable of "Virgilius," with trouble heaped up even more cruelly, for the Spanish father has not even the solace of saving his daughter when barbarism threatens her. Don Alvaro, captain of a regiment of soldiers, is billeted upon Pedro Crespo, a rich farmer. He tells his daughter Isabella to keep to her chamber, and later discovers the captain attempting to obtain a glimpse of her. Crespo's vigorous action brings him into contact with the general of the regiment, Don Lope. The general remarks that he will hang any man who touches a hair of one of his soldiers, and Crespo retorts that he will hang whover touches a tittle of his honor. Don Lope cries, "Know you not that, being a peasant, you are forced to submit?" Crespo replies: "In my property, yes; but in mine honor, no! My property and life belong to my King. My honor is the patrimony of my soul; and my soul belongs to none but God." (Two centuries later Mrs. Stowe put practically the same words into the mouth of Uncle Tom.) The captain abducts Isabella, then deserts her. The general maintains that the military has jurisdiction over Don Alvaro's act; but Crespo, now chief magistrate of the town, secretly exercises his authority by having the captain executed. The King decides that Crespo acted with justice and confirms him in his office for life. Isabella retires to a convent.

The original is in Calderon's flowing, fiery verse, thick with feeling and rich with gorgeous poetic images. Mr. Ditzichstein, presumably, will act a prose version, possibly one based on Edward Fitz Gerald's free translation.

Calderon's plays are all better in plotting than in characterization; indeed, he usually sacrificed character logic if a good stage effect could be carried off. Crespo is the one rounded character in "The Judge of Zalamea."

Lewis disputed Calderon's title to profundity of thought or artistic genius of the highest order. He placed him on a different pedestal than that of Shakespeare and Goethe, but still highly admired Calderon's rare talents. "As a dramatist in the highest sense of the word he must not be estimated; as a playwright, he ranks one of the foremost." Lewis said. "Great knowledge of stage effect; great spirit and ingenuity in the working out of complicated plots; an imagination brilliant and fertile, loving to lose itself in the dark regions of terror; wonderful harmony and fluency of verse, with a facility for the production of spirited dialogue amidst a profusion of metaphors; these are no contemptible qualities, and these Calderon unquestionably possesses."

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## THE HOME FORUM



Mile Castle ..

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## Mile Castle, Borcovicus, Along the Great Wall in England

One of the most interesting reminders of the Roman occupation of Britain is the Great Wall, which ran for eighty Roman miles from what is now called Bowness on the Solway to Wallsend. This was called Hadrian's Wall, and was probably built under the orders of that Emperor, who landed in Britain in A. D. 121. The troops engaged in this work were drawn from all parts of the Roman empire and there is still in existence in England a record of a message in which Hadrian thanked them for their loyalty under trying conditions and for building the wall in a wonderfully short time of solid masonry instead of turf, which was then in general use, and was much easier to handle. The wall averaged eight feet in width and sixteen feet in height, with gate-towers at every mile and turrets in between; these towers being about sixty feet square inside and extremely solid.

The wall was designed primarily for a dividing line and it made a definite point of separation between the Romans and the Picts. Beyond it ran great earthworks; or, as they are called, the Four Dikes, the main ditch of which was eight feet deep, nine feet across the bottom and thirty-two

feet wide at the top. The excavated earth was used to make large mounds on either side, thus causing a great division which could not well be filled up. Near Collerford it is cut through

solid basalt, the blocks being used to strengthen the mounds. The building of Roman roads accompanied the occupation of Northumberland, and Watling Street enters the county at

## Autumn Woods in Virginia

Summer has gone, And fruitful Autumn has advanced so far; That there is warmth, not heat, in the broad sun, And you may look, with naked eye, upon

The ardor of his car; The stealthy frosts, whom his spent looks embolden, Are making the green leaves golden.

What a brave splendor Is in the October air! how rich and clear And bracing and all-joyous! We must render Love to the Spring-time, with its sprouting tender, As to a child quite dear; Autumn is a thing of perfect glory.

A manhood not yet hoary.

A strong joy fills (A joy beyond the tongue's expressive power)

My heart in Autumn weather—fills and thrills. And I would rather stalk the breezy hills

Descending to my bower Nightly, by the sweet spirit of Peace attended.

Than pine where life is splendid.

—Philip Pendleton Cooke.

## From the Apennines Into Tuscany

There are many delightful descriptions of scenery in Mr. Hilaire Belloc's "Path to Rome." In the following extract he pictures the descent from the summit of the Apennines into the valleys of Tuscany.

"Now, at the summit, the highest part was a line of cool forest, and the late afternoon mingled with the sanctity of trees. A genial dampness pervaded the earth beneath; grasses grew, and there were living creatures in the shade."

"Nor was this tenanted wood all the welcome I received on my entry into Tuscany. Already I heard the noise of falling waters upon every side; where the Serchio sprang from twenty sources on the southern slope, and leapt down between mosses, and quarreled, and overcame great smooth rocks in busy falls. Indeed, it was like my own country in the north, and a man might say to himself—'After so much journeying, perhaps I am in the Enchanted Wood, and may find at last the fairy Melisande!'

"A glade opened, and the trees no longer hid it. I looked down the vale, which was the gate of Tuscany. There—high, jagged, rapt into the sky—stood such a group of mountains as men dream of in good dreams, or see in the works of painters." Their height was evident from the faint mist and gray of their hues; their outline was tumultuous, yet balanced: full of accident and poise. It was as though these high hills of Carrara, the western boundary of the valley, had been shaped expressly for man, in order to exalt him with unexpected and fantastic shapes, and to expand his dull life with a permanent surprise. For a long time I gazed at these great hills.

"Then, more silent in the mind through their influence, I went down past the speech and companionship of the springs of the Serchio, and the chestnut trees were redolent of evening all around. Down the bank to where the streams met in one, down

The Golden Gallery at St. Paul's

The Golden Gallery lifts its airy crown

O'er dome and pinnacle: there I leaned and gazed.

Is this indeed my own familiar town,

This busy dream? Beneath me spreading hazed

In distance large it lay, nor nothing broke

It mapped immensity. Golden and iron-brown,

The stagnant smoke

Hung coiled above dense roofs and steeples dim.

The river, a serpent pale, my wandering eye

Lightened; but houses pressed to his silver brim.

With shadowy arches; warm the wet roofs shine,

And the city is stricken with light from clouds aglow,

Uplifting in dazzling line

O'er valleys of ashy blue, their wrinking snow...

## Truth Kept Like a Crown

Reverence, then, and compassion, we are to teach primarily, and with these, as the bond and guardian of them, truth of spirit and word, of thought and sight. Truth, earnest and passionate, sought for like a treasure, and kept like a crown.

This teaching of truth as a habit will be the chief work the master has to do; and it will enter into all parts of education. First, you must accustom the children to close accuracy of statement; this both as a principle of honor, and as an accomplishment of language, making them try always who shall speak truest, both as regards the fact he has to relate or express (not concealing or exaggerating), and as regards the precision of

the words he expresses it in, thus making truth (which, indeed, it is) the test of perfect language, and giving the intensity of a moral purpose to the study and art of words; then carrying this accuracy into all habits of thought and observation; also, so as always to think of things as they truly are, and to see them as they truly are, as far as in us rests. And it does rest much in our power, for all false thoughts and seeing come mainly from the thinking of what we have no business with, and looking for things we want to see, instead of things that ought to be seen. "Do not talk but of what you know; do not think but of what you have materials to think justly upon; and do not look for things only that you

like, when there are others to be seen"—this is the lesson to be taught to our youth, and inbred in them; and that mainly by our own example and conversation. Never teach a child anything of which you are not yourself sure; and above all, if you feel anxious to force anything into its mind in tender years, that the virtue of youth and early association may fasten it there, be sure it is no lie which you thus sanctify. There is always more to be taught of absolute, incontrovertible knowledge, open to its capacity, than any child can learn; there is no need to teach it anything doubtful. Better that it should be ignorant of a thousand truths, than have concentrated in its heart a single lie.—John Ruskin.

## "Abide With Me"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

## KEBLE'S words:

"Abide with me from morn till eve,  
For without Thee I cannot live;"

give expression to the prayer which has risen from the lips of thousands, generation after generation throughout the world's history. They imply the deep yearning of the human being after God; they acknowledge man's dependence upon God, and in so far as they are uttered in sincerity they certainly are blessed of God.

Those who are more than meagerly acquainted with Christian Science go far further than expressing themselves in this way. The attitude of desire after the abiding presence of God is the first great essential to the approach toward God, but it does not go nearly far enough. Desire after the knowledge of God must be succeeded by the gaining of the actual knowledge itself, and then will be known, as clearly as anything can be, not only the fact that God abides with man but the true nature of the union.

Now what is it that forces the prayer which Keble has so well expressed? What is it that forces mankind to cry out to God to abide with them, as if they were feeling that they could not live without Him? Many times it is a true desire for spiritual things, but more often it is the fear of sickness, sin and death. When they are tried, when in the toils of disease, when feeling themselves debased by sin, when terror-struck by any of the false beliefs which material existence threatens them with, then they cry out for the living and true God to be with them, otherwise feel as if they cannot live. And what is the error which lies at the base of the whole of the misery of human existence? Christian Science shows that it is the false belief that man is at any time separated

from God, the false belief which itself arises from other false beliefs about God and man entertained by the human mind and held by it as if they were real or true thoughts. Christian Science teaches that God is infinite Mind or Spirit. Since He is infinite, there is nothing existing as reality outside of Himself. Man therefore exists in Mind, and man is never for one moment outside of divine consciousness. All that man can really know is Truth or divine Mind as expressed in the infinite spiritual idea. But mortals do not understand this. They do not understand that God is infinite Mind. They believe that there exists a real material creation of which they themselves are a part. And these beliefs separate mankind from God just exactly as they are indulged in. The so-called material sense of creation shuts every human being away from true communion with God, but spiritual sense destroys this false sense, and in proportion to the measure of a man's spiritual perception he knows that man abides constantly with God, or that God is the abiding Life of man. Mrs. Eddy writes, on page 274 of Science and Health: "The senses of Spirit abide in Love, and they demonstrate Truth and Life." And God is Love.

When the truth has been somewhat grasped that God is infinite and therefore all real being exists in His consciousness, one is in the position of apprehending the falsity of one and all of the beliefs of mortal mind, that is, the erroneous beliefs which afflict human beings. Take for example the belief of sickness. Mortal mind says that sickness is real. To human sense it appears to be so. But the test of reality can never be material sense. To determine what is real divine Mind must be appealed to. And when one looks to Mind, one finds

## The Talk of John La Farge

"John La Farge could do nothing with complete impersonality. However far his talk ranged—and it often embraced strange incidents of his own young manhood, mellow glints of oriental wisdom or classic lore, the doings of complicated men in Japan or of simple men in the South Seas—whatever the range of his talk he always took his listener with him, wrote Frank Jewett Mather, in his "Estimates in Art."

"Men thronged to hear him but he never gave that sense of monologue which Carlyle is said to have left. For Mr. La Farge, his talk was merely one of the many fine arts which he practiced. Under uncongenial surroundings he would fall back upon exquisite trifling, and with the right hearer his eloquence could swell to an organ note—for a moment only, and then came the quizzical warning smile which said that we must not be too serious for so long. Out of the fullness of his reading and experience he so modulated his evenings that there was never a sense of haste; incompleteness, or abrupt conclusion... I trust that some of his intimates may commemorate fittingly the talk of John La Farge."

"May I recall one evening in which he gently rebuked me as a critic for writing as if the artist were free to choose between many courses? He went on to show how the first line set on a canvas excludes all incompatible lines henceforth, so that by the third or fourth leading contour, the design must advance as by a kind of fatality. Similarly the earliest assumption of color limits subsequent possibilities; the second almost determines the scheme; always the picture itself is diminishing the artist's freedom and reducing him to obedience! All this was done with the

most humorous ease; and slight gestures, narrowing in sweep as they gained in intensity, accompanied the demonstration. He left me to infer that the mass of bad pictures in the world came about because so many painters neither perceive nor obey the inner law of the picture itself, but in the name of freedom work throughout at lawless haphazard.

"I like to recall, too, that once I consulted him on certain curious and interesting characters in the early history of Newport, his summer home. There were forgotten incidents bearing on the early reaction of Europe on the young republic, a little chapter in the history of taste to be elucidated. Without request of mine he pursued the rather blind trail zealously, interviewed old people, and re-created for me in fair if shadowy contours the image of a legendary past... His cosmopolitanism was not of the sort that scorns what is near at hand. The quaint Newport aesthete who knew Marie Antoinette and Count Fersen, and lived to see his own gentle associates succumb politically to the shouters for Andrew Jackson—this forgotten great gentleman took rank in Mr. La Farge's interest with the sages of China, the literary kings of Gautier's Paris, and the tawny monarchs of Polynesia."

## Within Reach of All

It would probably be found upon examination that most men who have devoted their lives successfully to great labors and ambitions and who have received the most splendid gifts from Fortune have nevertheless found their chief pleasures in things unconnected with their main pursuits and generally within the reach of common men.—Lecky.

## The Harvest

## The Harvest

Flaming ruddily,  
Dawn came glorious;  
Spread fog clinging  
Over earth's countenance.

Day came flaring up  
With sun's radiance,

Sent fog high aloft  
Over the mountain-top...

Grain-filled heavily,  
Rye stands stately,  
Bending dreamily  
Down 'wards mother-earth.

Smiling kindly, like  
God-sent guest, to the  
Golden day, on her  
Right and left, is she.

Golden wave of the  
Breeze runs sunny,

Rippling, shining o'er  
All the face of her.

And whole families  
Of the villagers  
Come, put sickle in  
To the roots of her.

Stacks stand goldenly  
Nightlong nevermore

Stops the song of the  
Creaking wagon-loads.

Stocks and sheaves in the  
Sheds sit handsomely,

Like to princes their  
Proud heads holding up.

Harvest finished, the  
Dear red sun at last

Towards cool days of the  
Autumn gildeth now...

Kol'tzov, folk-poet of first half of

Nineteenth Century (tr. from the  
Russian by Mme. N. Jarintzov).

## Japanese Poets and the Frog

as a domestic pet, and is sold in Tokyo by several insect-merchants. It is housed in a peculiar cage, the lower part of which is a basin containing sand and pebbles, fresh water and small plants; the upper part being a framework of fine wire-gauze. Sometimes the basin is fitted up as a koinuwa, or model landscape garden. In these times the kajika is considered as one of the singers of spring and summer; but formerly it was clasped with the melodists of autumn; and people used to make autumn trips to the country for the mere pleasure of hearing it sing."

"It is the melodious cry of the kajika which is so often praised in Eastern verse, and it is mentioned in the oldest extant collections of Japanese poems. In the preface to the famous anthology called Kokinshu, compiled by Imperial Decree during the fifth year of the period of Engi (A. D. 905), the poet Ki-no-Tsurayuki, chief editor of the work, makes these interesting observations:

"The poetry of Japan has its roots in the human heart, and thence has grown into a multiform utterance. Man in this world, having a thousand millions of things to undertake and to complete, has been moved to express his thoughts and his feelings concerning all that he sees and hears. When we hear the uguisu (the Japanese nightingale) singing among flowers, and the voice of the kawazu which inhabits the waters, what mortal does not compose poems?"

"The kawazu thus referred to by Tsurayuki is of course the same creature as the modern kajika; no common frog could have been mentioned as a songster in the same breath with that wonderful bird, the uguisu. And no common frog could

have inspired any classical poet with so pretty a fancy as this:

Té wo tsuite

Uta moshi-aguru,

Kawazu kana!

"With hands resting on the ground, reverently you repeat your poem. O frog."

"The charm of this little verse can be best understood by those familiar with the Far-Eastern etiquette of posture while addressing a superior kneeling, with the body respectfully inclined, and hands resting upon the floor, with the fingers pointing outward."

"It is scarcely possible to determine the antiquity of the custom of writing about frogs; but in the Man'yōshū, dating back to the middle of the Eighth Century, there is a poem which suggests that even at that time the River Asuka had long been famous for the singing of its frogs:

Ima mo ka mo

Asuka no kawazu

Yu sarazu

Kawazu naku sé no

Kiyoku aruran!

"Still clear in our day remains the stream of Asuka, where the kawazu nightingale sing."

"And in the Rokujo-shu, another ancient compilation, are preserved these pleasing verses on the same theme:

"Tamagawa no

Hita wo mo yozuzu

Naku kawazu,

Kone yu kikeba

Oshiku ya wa aranu."

"Hearing tonight the frogs of the

Jewel River (or Tamagawa) that sing without fear of man, how can I help loving the passing moment?"

## SCIENCE and HEALTH

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., TUESDAY, OCT. 2, 1917

## EDITORIALS

### All Together for the Loan

THE United States Government is looking to its people for subscribers numbering 10,000,000, and subscriptions amounting to \$5,000,000,000, for its second great Liberty War Loan, and it is looking to them with profound confidence. Aside from patriotic reasons, the loan is an attractive one to investors, and it might be taken in a day by the banks, the trust companies, the insurance companies, the great estates, and capitalists generally, but that is not what is wanted. What is wanted is that one-tenth of the population of the country, at least, shall have a share in the subscription, and that this shall be, in the truest sense, a popular loan. In the placing of the first loan, the disposition of the nation to approve the policy of the Government in entering the war was greatly underestimated. There had been little display of outward enthusiasm in the country; but inward approval of President Wilson's course expressed itself in an astonishing manner. Far more money was subscribed, in answer to the nation's call, than the Treasury at that time was prepared to accept.

Since then the whole aspect of things has changed. The people on every hand are giving open and generous recognition to the remarkable achievements of the Administration in preparing for a proper entrance into the mighty conflict to which it is committed. More than a million and a half of men are under arms. An expeditionary force of no mean strength is close to the front in France. Great cantonments for the reception of the drafted army have been constructed with marvelous rapidity. The naval force has been multiplied. War vessels are being constructed by the score, merchant vessels by the hundred. Within six months the Republic has become a military and naval power. It has lent liberal aid to its allies. Its ardor, its enthusiasm, and its efficiency have been inspiring to Great Britain, France, and Italy. There is no longer room for doubt in any quarter, friendly or enemy, as to the final outcome of the struggle. The issues have been reduced to two: time and terms. With the resources of the United States to draw upon, the factor of time is with the Allies, and, eventually, the terms will be dictated by them.

According to the Secretary of the Treasury, the resources of the United States "were never so ample for ourselves and so formidable for our enemies as they are now." He was speaking to 3000 delegates to the national convention of the American Bankers Association, at Atlantic City, N. J., last week, when he said this. In his audience were hundreds of men familiar with the details of American finance, and not one of them contradicted him when he said it, or when he said this:

The combined resources of the national and state banks (including trust companies) are now \$37,000,000,000. At the outbreak of the Civil War, the combined resources of the banks were estimated to be \$1,500,000,000, and yet with these limited banking resources the Union Government raised \$3,000,000,000 by bond sales, or twice the amount of the banking resources of the country. Upon the same basis, we should now be able to raise \$7,400,000,000 through government loans. I am not suggesting that this may be done. I am only drawing a comparison.

The comparison is interesting in more ways than one. In the Civil War, the nation was practically without gold. Its paper money was at a discount. The great West was not developed. The industry of the South was suspended. The population had not been saving. The financial system was largely in the hands of a ring of speculators. With all that, the people took up the bonds offered by the nation, supplied the needs of the war, paid interest, maintained credit, steadily raised the value of their paper currency, and, within a dozen years, had returned to specie payments and a gold basis.

Material prosperity prevails, today, in all sections of the United States. The Government has an immense specie reserve. Values are stable. Property is secure. Wages are high. The savings banks have never, in all the past history of the country, been able to make a better showing. The amount of ready money available for investment is practically unlimited. The war taxes and war loans, thus far, have not perceptibly scratched the surface of the national resources. There is no doubt about the success of the new loan. The \$5,000,000,000 expected by the Government will unquestionably be subscribed.

But it is important that it shall be subscribed quickly, with enthusiasm. Nothing will more certainly destroy the illusion lingering in Germany, that the United States is not intending to throw its full weight into the balance in this contest than the news that, when asked for \$3,000,000,000 to carry on the war, the people of the United States, without hesitation, gave \$5,000,000,000, and are ready for another call, and for as many others as may be necessary, until the fight is won.

This is an individual matter. It is a case in which every man, woman, and child should act for himself or herself. The subscriptions are open. At least 10,000,000 of the American people are expected to become subscribers. One need not wait for another. The thing for the patriotic citizen to do is to get into line, at once, and lend his country financial help to the best of his ability.

### Lord Rhondda's Statement

THE outstanding impressions left by Lord Rhondda's recent statement on the question of food control in the United Kingdom were that the most welcome and complete cooperation has been achieved between the three parties most directly concerned, namely, the United Kingdom, the United States, and the Dominion of Canada, and that the food controllers of the three countries understood, in no superficial manner, the matter in hand. At all points Lord Rhondda, Mr. Hoover, and Mr. Hanna are acting together. It was evident from Lord Rhondda's

statement that the most complete trust and confidence exists between them, and that, in working out the great problem with which they are confronted, no time is to be wasted by those all too-common methods which depend for their very existence on the spirit of red tape. An instance of this was afforded by Lord Rhondda when he explained that a special mission was going from London to New York, to supply the British members for Mr. Hoover's sugar committee. Pending their arrival, Lord Rhondda said, as an instance of their complete confidence in Mr. Hoover's fairness and judgment, the United States Food Administrator had been asked not to await the arrival of the British commissioners, but to go ahead and purchase and arrange the allocation of the Cuban sugar crop on Great Britain's behalf. "The committee itself," Lord Rhondda declares, "is typical of the way in which we are all now working together to solve the allied food problem, with the least possible dislocation of trade, and in a united determination that the armies and the civil populations shall be provided, at a fair price, with food enough to assure victory."

Such a view is a broad and statesmanlike one, and it is such a view which this triumvirate is carrying into the whole matter. The food controllers are not thinking in terms of this nation or that nation, but, literally, in terms of the world. "The danger of the situation," Lord Rhondda asserts quite frankly, "does not lie in the submarine peril, but in the world's shortage of cereals, meats, and fats." The fact of the matter is, of course, that it is no longer a case, of what this person or that person can afford to buy, but what the world can afford to spare for each person. This lesson has been gradually driven home by force of circumstances, in the United Kingdom as in the other allied countries, until it has been learned, and it is for this reason that Lord Rhondda dwells on the fact that every American woman is in a position to bring the inevitable atonement for the outrages committed on humanity during the last three years, by her day-to-day economies. "They need have no fear," he says, "that their sacrifices will be wasted here." No one can, of course, shut his eyes to the fact that much valuable grain and other important foodstuffs are being wasted in the United Kingdom, and in shameful quantities, in the manufacture of alcoholic liquors. This, however, is an abuse which a large number of people in the country are determined to abolish as soon as may be, and its final abolition is never in doubt. The great lesson of self-sacrifice and economy may not be an easy one to learn, but statements like that of Lord Rhondda must go a long way towards producing an understanding of the situation, and, in these days, this alone is necessary to secure earnest cooperation in the solution of the problems involved.

### Government's Price Fixing

WHEN the United States Government first undertook to establish certain prices to be paid for various staple commodities, including wheat, sugar, copper, and steel, it was generally understood that the task was a gigantic one. That its accomplishment thus far, as concerning several important commodities, has been successful must be admitted by all whose judgment is not biased by self-interest. This does not mean that all are satisfied, nor does it mean that mistakes have not been made, which, however, will later probably be rectified. It does mean that, taking the price-fixing project altogether, the Government has thus been able to accomplish a herculean stroke in the prosecution of the war. It means that the United States Government and its allies will be able to purchase supplies for all military needs at the same prices, and that these uniform prices will prevail also for the individual manufacturer. These prices are generally well below the market quotations previously prevailing, but are high enough to allow the producer a reasonable, if not generous, profit on what he has to sell. In the matters of copper and steel, for example, prices have been fixed so as to give the small producer a fair profit on his goods, so that he will not be forced out of business as a result of the reductions. The larger producer, naturally, makes the larger profit, because his expenses are proportionately lower.

The Government has gone thoroughly into the question of the cost of production, and it cannot be accused of hastily arriving at its conclusions. In this connection it may reasonably be expected that, as a result of these investigations, the relations between the Government and the industries hereafter will be more cordial and sympathetic than those obtaining in the past. Various taxation and other methods were discussed when it was found necessary to raise money for war purposes. One plan, which was given serious consideration, was that corporations should be allowed to make all the profits they could, charging as high prices as they could get for their products, and that the Government should take about 80 per cent of these profits for its own uses. This would apparently have been advantageous to the United States Government itself, but it would have been unfair to its allies, who would have had to pay the outside figures for everything they purchased in the United States. It would also have compelled domestic consumers to pay the top prices for everything, and, at the rate prices were soaring, would have spelled hardship for many concerns, and a still higher cost of living for everybody.

Another great advantage which the Government's price-fixing undertaking will bring is its stabilizing effect upon business, both now and after peace has been declared. Had prices been permitted to mount without check or hindrance, there is no doubt that, in the event of a sudden ending of the war, business would have been demoralized by a precipitate drop in prices. The prices which have been established will probably continue in force for a year after the close of the war. If this is the case, the arrangement will give all industrial interests an opportunity of adjusting themselves to the new order of things without any serious dislocation to business. Contracts for the future can then be made during the first year of peace, and manufacturing concerns will thus be enabled to continue their activities with the least possible disturbance. Price fixing is a war measure which will undoubtedly benefit all interests.

### Sir George Foster's Speech

THE speech recently delivered in North Toronto by Sir George Foster, the Minister of Trade and Commerce for Canada, expressed very strongly the feelings of a large and, it cannot be doubted, of an increasing number of people in the Dominion, that a general election, at the present juncture, is an occurrence to be sincerely regretted. As Sir George very justly put it, "We shall take up four or perhaps five months in preparing for carrying on and deciding this election in Canada, an election which bids fair, unless the people make it different, to be a partisan and party election pure and simple." At a time, that is, when the very smallest diversion of energy must be a matter of sincere regret to all those who appreciate the nature of the task which Canada, in common with the other Allies, has before her, the attention of the country is to be largely occupied by an election, having as its cause just that partisan spirit which all true patriots should do their best to discourage and discredit.

The election would, indeed, now seem to be inevitable, but, as Sir George Foster well pointed out, it rests with the people of Canada whether it shall be fought out on the bitter party lines which political leaders, at any rate on the Liberal side, are apparently determined upon. The people of Canada have, today, a remarkable opportunity, such as has never, perhaps, occurred before, of rising politically to a higher point of view and a wider concept than they have ever yet attained. The question is, once again, Will they make the attempt? As has already been said, the sole reason for the election is a party difference. It is a matter of common record that Sir Robert Borden stood ready and willing to change the personnel of his Cabinet so as to produce a truly national Government, just as it is also a matter of common record that Sir Wilfrid Laurier refused his offer. Even the famous "fifty-to-fifty" offer which the Prime Minister made did not satisfy the Liberals.

Now remove the party issue; let there be anything approaching a national awakening to the iniquity of the party attitude, at the present moment, and the chief reason for the holding of an election is done away with. The danger ahead is that this very fact, the fact that the determination to sink party differences would, at once, take away the chief reason for the election, may prevent many an eleventh-hour repentance on the party issue. It is, above all things, to be desired that this attitude should not be allowed to obtain. It rests with the people. If the people of Canada decide that this election shall be conducted, as far as is possible, without bitter appeal to the party spirit, and without wasting the nation's time and energy upon party strife, then it will be so conducted. Such action may be taken in any one constituency regardless of the action of every other constituency. It may, moreover, be taken by each individual voter quite regardless of every other voter. The question is one which presents itself for earnest consideration and quick decision to each individual Canadian, and it is, far and away, the most important political question now before him.

### Calcutta

THE indefinable attraction of Calcutta received a flattering tribute, the other day, from a number of British soldiers on leave from Mesopotamia. These men had been brought back by thousands to India for a few weeks' respite from the weary business of the war, and as the Government wished them to have as good a time as possible during their holiday, it gave them the choice of several places to go to. They could go to one of three or four hill stations, or to Calcutta. Now, Calcutta in May, for instance, is, well, the very opposite of the North Pole so far as climate is concerned; while the average hill station, in climate, surroundings, and in most other respects, recalls the charm and coolness of the West. The average plains-dweller in India would vote, without the slightest hesitation, for one of the hill stations. On the contrary, many, if not most, of the soldiers on leave chose Calcutta, and stoutly maintained, against all comers, that their choice was the right one.

So far as the "Tommy" is concerned, the charm of Calcutta doubtless lies in its metropolitan largeness and variety. It is, by universal consent, the most European city in the East. Its shopping and residential quarters are admittedly not Indian at all. They are simply Glasgow and Dundee dumped down on the banks of the Hughli. It has clubs, picture palaces, restaurants, electric trams, a zoological garden, and one of the finest botanical gardens in the world. Its bazaars and slums, however, afford a glimpse of the East, and so does its polyglot population, which speaks fifty languages. There is more material comfort in Calcutta than in any other center in India, and the recent war demand for coal, jute, and other things, have added enormously to its already vast wealth. These and other factors doubtless helped to attract the "Tommy," fresh from the hardships of the Mesopotamian campaign, especially as he had a good deal of money to spend at the time.

But Calcutta has its aesthetic values. The very flatness of its terrain adds to the expansiveness of its sky, and this ample canvas is covered every evening by the setting sun with the most gorgeous compositions in blue, green, purple, and gold. These nocturnes are especially brilliant during the monsoon, when the air is heavily laden with moisture. Then, too, Calcutta and its vicinage are always green. That is the first of its features to strike a visitor from Northern India, where, during eight or nine months of the year, the landscape never varies from dirty brown. Calcutta abounds in umbrageous and flowering trees, which convert even its slums into boulevards, and in its great maidan, or grassy plain, extending for several miles to the south of the city, it has a playground of unsurpassed magnificence. The scenery round about combines the charm of the conventional Bengal landscape, with its rice fields and its palm trees, with glimpses of country that might be somewhere in Norfolk or Essex. The Royal Golf Club of Calcutta has seized its opportunity, and has carved out a course in the midst of the jungle which hardly seems a part of India at all.

The climate of Calcutta has been unjustly aspersed.

For seven or eight months in the year it is undoubtedly hot, but it never attains to the temperatures recorded in some up-country stations. From November to February-March, however, it has been allowed, by more than one authority, to possess the finest climate in the world. Then the mornings and the evenings have the crisp freshness of an English spring, which just stops short of the freezing point. The days are dry and bright, bathed in mellow sunlight, and all too short. The perfection of the Indian cold weather explains why so many wealthy retired Anglo-Indians prefer leading a migratory existence to settling down in the "Old Country." By spending the summer in England, and the winter in India, they come as near to the enjoyment of a flawless climate as it is humanly possible to do.

### Notes and Comments

IT HAS been repeatedly pointed out that, in this world, everything is a point of view. A story going the round of the English press illustrates this admirably. Two women met on their way to a neighboring gaol. In the course of conversation one remarked that her mission was to see a conscientious objector. The contempt of the other lady knew no bounds. "Well," she exclaimed, "I'm glad my man ain't one of them things." Then with energy and pride, "He's in for forgery."

WITH an itinerary including every county in the State, an aeroplane has begun its flight over Iowa in behalf of the campaign for constitutional prohibition which is now being waged. The machine, which is called "The Flying Waterwagon," was scheduled to start from the city of Waukon and continue its flights daily, Sundays excepted, until the close of the campaign, on October 15. The route is 3000 miles long, about equal to the distance from New York City to San Francisco. The plan adopted is novel, if not unique, in campaigning for votes. Even so, perhaps the advice should have been, Hitch your waterwagon to a star.

FRANCE presents the interesting spectacle of a country in which three of the most important posts in Government and army are filled by men whose qualifications include a remarkable proficiency in mathematics. The new Premier, M. Painlevé, was as precocious as a Pascal in that branch of knowledge. He knew enough at eleven and a half to have got his bachelor's degree, and later on he was a cause of amazed admiration to no less a person than Henry Poincaré. Then there is the Commander-in-Chief, General Pétain, whom M. Painlevé, when Minister for War, chose to lead the French armies in the final and perhaps the most difficult stage of the war. He also is a fine mathematician. Finally, there is M. Loucheur, the new Minister of Armaments, and he did nothing less, while at the Ecole Polytechnique, than discover a new theorem on epicycloids. This is more than coincidence, it is significant of the direction in which the new France intends to travel.

GRAND lodges of the Masonic fraternity in some of the states of the American Union adopted, in the year 1908, a rule forbidding membership to anyone engaged in the manufacture or sale of liquors. Now a report comes from St. Louis that the Grand Lodge of Missouri, A. F. and A. M., after a long discussion, has adopted a resolution providing for the expulsion of any Mason who signs a petition for a saloon, or gives bond for a saloon-keeper. Several years ago, during an unsuccessful prohibition campaign, in Missouri, the slogan of the brewers was, "Save St. Louis!" Evidently the members of the Masonic fraternity feel that the process recommended is not particularly efficacious.

THE French press has got the better of its feelings, and is patriotically submitting to the unpopular Government decree which fixes the price of the 5 centimes paper at 10 centimes. It may not seem much of an innovation, but it is certain that nothing so subversive in the history of the press has happened for years. Not since, in fact, the 5 centimes press was started, in 1835, by Girardin. Up to then the daily paper was a luxury not indulged in by the laboring classes, but now there is not a workman who does not buy his daily paper, and that is the case not only in the big cities but in the smallest villages. It is hardly likely that the sale of papers will go down very much in the towns owing to the rise in price; the eagerness for news of all the fronts is too great. But in the country things may be different. The French peasant is careful of his money, and he will certainly think of that extra sou.

ALTHOUGH the silver dollar is almost daily increasing in intrinsic value, the policy of holding it in the vaults and permitting it to be represented in circulation by a paper silver certificate is to be continued. Throughout the greater part of the United States the silver dollar is almost a curiosity. Not so in the Missouri Valley, however, where one is likely, at any time, to be handed three or four in the breaking of a \$5 bill. Nobody has thus far explained why the silver dollar should cling to circulation in this particular quarter, but travelers from other sections, as a rule, are glad that it does.

FRANKLIN K. LANE, Secretary of the Interior, himself a Westerner, knows the people in the western and southwestern sections of the United States as well, perhaps, as anyone. And yet he was surprised, according to his own admission, by the patriotic outburst which recently greeted him at a public meeting in Oklahoma City. He had been told that there existed in that section a feeling of opposition to the war policies of the Government, typified, no doubt, in the sporadic opposition manifested by a few outlaw organizations. He found, as other investigators will probably find, no matter where they may go in the United States, that the disloyal element is barely perceptible, on the surface, either in numbers or in influence.